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A HISTORY

OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

OF THE

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

April 1891 - May 1951

Compiled by
Historical Research Committee

PHILADELPHIA
1952

Printed for the Society
by
The Wayne Printing Co.
Wayne, Pa.

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Foreword

The Historical Research Committee of 1950-1952 has compiled and edited a vast amount of material for this History of the Founding of the Pennsylvania Society and of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America and also the History of the Pennsylvania Society. The Committee wishes to explain its approach to this undertaking and to acknowledge its debt to preceding Historical Research Committees under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd (1945-1946) and (1946-1950) under the tireless leadership of Miss Martha B. Newkirk.

At a meeting held in January, 1946, with Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd (Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher) presiding, as Chairman of the Historical Research Committee, it was decided that the Anniversary Book should be paper bound. It was also settled which member should write an account of the very "Early Days" and which members should note the work accomplished under subsequent early presidents. In every case the living former presidents have written a resumé of their own régimes.

Reports by the chairmen of committees follow, as far as practicable, in chronological order. They have sometimes been cut, to avoid unnecessary duplication with presidential reports, and have occasionally been amplified by material taken from the Society's minutes or by extracts from Historian's reports.

The work of the Finance Committee, of the Treasurer, and of the House Committee has not been recorded. Let it suffice to say that the work done by these groups has been superlative.

To the present Historical Research Committee it seems important that this Sixty-Year History of the Pennsylvania Society, prepared at the request of the National Society, should be widely read by the members, in order to acquaint them more fully with the astounding growth and accomplishment of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

If capital letters have been sprinkled more generously throughout the text than would be approved by modern publishers (not that your editors advocate the beginning of sentences without capitals!) it may be for the reason that one and all of the writers wished to stress the importance of our President, our Headquarters, and our Work.

Because the preparation of this report has been of such interest and given so much enjoyment to those of us who, by working on it, have become more familiar with the founding and importance of the Society, we dare to hope that our enthusiasm will be shared by fellow Colonial Dames.

Sophie Hutchinson Drinker
Mildred Colton Esty
Phoebe P. Prime
Marion W. Martin Rivinus
Amy Oakley, *Chairman*

The Founding of
The Pennsylvania Society of
The Colonial Dames of America

Origin of the Society

The movement to form societies of women whose ancestors had rendered service to the government in Colonial America began in New York City in or just before 1890. A group of prominent women there adopted the name of "The Colonial Dames of America."

During the summer of 1890, at Northeast Harbor, some of these New York women discussed their project with the Philadelphians, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie and Mrs. Crawford Arnold, and suggested that a Philadelphia chapter of the New York Society be formed. The key to the founding of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames can be discovered in an amusing episode told by May Atherton Leach. It appears that Mrs. Gillespie was not satisfied with the terms offered by the New Yorkers. Late at night, she left her own room and crept down the hall of the summer hotel to her friend Fanny Arnold's room. Opening the door, she said:

"Fanny, I cannot get to sleep for thinking over the story of those women and I just want you to know I'll never be a tail to the New York kite, and now goodnight."

When therefore, in the spring of 1891, a committee of the New York Colonial Dames informed one of the officers of the Pennsylvania Historical Society that they had organized a group consisting of descendants of colonial ancestors and that they would be glad to have the cooperation of some of the women of Philadelphia with the same right of descent, the minds of the Philadelphians were already made up as to the character of a Philadelphia Society.

A letter was sent to a number of women belonging to old Philadelphia families.

Philadelphia, April 6th, 1891.

Dear Madam:

You are invited to meet the undersigned, for the purpose of founding the Society of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, at 1301 Locust Street, on Wednesday, April 8th, at four o'clock, P. M.

Mrs. Alexander Biddle	Mrs. Thomas McKean
Mrs. E. D. Gillespie	Mrs. Charles C. Harrison
Mrs. John Sanders	Mrs. J. Edward Carpenter
Mrs. Crawford Arnold	Mrs. James D. Winsor
Miss Susan Dallas	Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton
Mrs. Nalbro Frazier	Mrs. W. Logan Fox
Miss Hannah Lewis Scott	Miss Elizabeth Norris

To.....

On April 8, 1891, at Mrs. Arnold's house, 1301 Locust St., the Philadelphia society was organized with the full understanding that this State society was to be a part of a national organization to be formed as soon as feasible. This idea was set forth to the founders of the Pennsylvania Society and was clearly understood by them.

About thirty persons were assembled on that day, among whom were Professor Stille, Col. J. Granville Leach, Col. Edward Carpenter, and Mr. Crawford Arnold, all members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. There were also present Miss Elise Balch, Mrs. G. Woolsey Hodge, and Miss Elizabeth Hare, these ladies being members of the New York Society of Colonial Dames. The object of the meeting was explained, and also what service was necessary to entitle a descendant of a worthy ancestor to become a member. A most interesting discussion ensued as to the date of the Colonial period: Did it cease in 1776, when the United States declared themselves free and independent, or did it end in 1783, when the Revolution was at an end? An election of officers followed, Mrs. Alexander Biddle being elected president, Mrs. Thomas McKean first vice-president, and Mrs. E. D. Gillespie second vice-president. A board of managers was elected, Miss Anne H. Wharton being appointed secretary pro tem, and Mrs. Charles C. Harrison treasurer.

After the society had thus organized, Miss Balch of Philadelphia came forward and announced that there was a New York Society of Colonial Dames to which she had the honor of belonging, and three of its members from New York, she said, were to be at the house of Mrs. Sanders, 1225 Locust Street, the next afternoon, their object being to form a Philadelphia chapter of the New York Society. She had been instructed to invite all the ladies to be present at that meeting in order to join the New York Society.

Miss Balch and Mrs. Hodge, the representatives of the New York Society, had allowed the Philadelphia women to discuss the forming of the State Society and to organize the Pennsylvania Society before they presented their invitation, although they were both present throughout the whole proceedings.

To Miss Balch's invitation the reply was: "The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America will send a committee to confer and treat with the New York Society tomorrow afternoon." The aforesaid committee was appointed immediately, and consisted of Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman, Mrs. Thomas McKean, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Mrs. Ernest Zantzinger, and Mrs. Edward Carpenter.

A large number of representative women of Philadelphia met the following day at No. 1225 Locust Street. Miss Beekman, Mrs. Lyon Gardner, and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer of New York were also present. Upon the arrival of the committee from the Pennsylvania Society a discussion ensued upon the constitution and by-laws offered by the New York Society. The committee begged the New York women to make changes in them in the direction of giving independent representation, and said if they

would concede this change, the Pennsylvania committee would be willing to act with them. The reply they made was that they were only authorized to form a chapter in Philadelphia under their constitution and by-laws. The committee from the Pennsylvania Society then stated that under the circumstances Pennsylvania could not accept the terms offered by New York, and the committee immediately withdrew from the meeting.

The next day, April 10, the Pennsylvania committee held a meeting and it was decided to send the following letter to the New York Society:

"To the Colonial Dames of America:—

"Ladies:—The women of Philadelphia, represented by the undersigned, wish to form a Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America as part of a national organization on the following basis:

"First—That each State Society shall have its own constitution and officers.

"Second—When a sufficient number of State Societies have been formed each State Society shall elect delegates to a general convention to adopt a constitution and elect officers for a national society.

"Will your society accept this basis of organization and join with us in forming a national society?

"Very sincerely yours,

"Mrs. Alexander Biddle
"President Pennsylvania Society,
Colonial Dames of America.

"Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott
"President Philadelphia Chapter of
the New York Society of the
Colonial Dames of America."

Mrs. Lippincott did not belong to either society, but had consented to act for the Philadelphia chapter.

A copy of this letter was sent to ladies who were deemed representative women in each of the thirteen original states, and also to the New York Society, then unincorporated. To this letter of April 10th no reply was ever vouchsafed by the New York Society, except that without any notice to their members in Philadelphia, or to the Pennsylvania Society, the New York women hastened to procure an incorporation from Albany for their Society of the Colonial Dames of America, a notice of which was printed in the daily papers on April 15.

At the request of Miss Balch, who represented the New York society in Pennsylvania, a meeting was called at Mrs. Alexander Biddle's house on the morning of the 23rd of April. Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott was in the chair, representing the Philadelphia Chapter of the New York Society. Mrs. Lippincott read the proof of the constitution of the New York Society, which was headed "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America," this being the only

answer vouchsafed by the New York Society to the letter from Philadelphia signed by the two presidents. The Pennsylvania women were very indignant, and Mrs. McKean asked the ladies representing the New York Society, "Is it your wish to form one society in Pennsylvania?" The answer was "Yes." It was then suggested by Mrs. Lippincott that Philadelphia Chapter members of the New York Society and the Pennsylvania Society should meet together, and, in the words of Mrs. Gillespie, "emphasize the fact that there was one State Society in Pennsylvania."

On April 27th the meeting arranged for by Mrs. Lippincott on the 23rd was held at 509 South Broad Street, Mrs. Caspar Wister in the chair, and Mrs. Andrew A. Blair acting as secretary of the meeting. Mrs. Wister stated that the purpose of the meeting was to discover whether the ladies present desired to join the Pennsylvania Society or to remain members of the New York Society. Long discussions followed, and many points were explained to the large and representative body of women present. Mrs. G. Woolsey Hodge, a member of the New York Society, offered the following resolution: That the words "of America" be omitted, the name of the Society to read: "The Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames." A vote upon this motion was put by the chairman, and lost. This meeting numbered over one hundred and twenty-five Philadelphia women.

Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Zantzinger were appointed a committee to write a constitution and by-laws for the Pennsylvania Society, and to present them to the board of the society for approval as soon as possible. Mrs. Wister announced that all present wishing to become members of the Pennsylvania Society should sign their names on a paper prepared for the purpose. All of the members of the New York Society, with the exception of Mrs. Hodge, Miss Hare, and Miss Balch, resigned from that society and joined the Pennsylvania Society.

On June 13, 1891, the Pennsylvania Society was incorporated under the name and title of "The Pennsylvania Society of (the) Colonial Dames of America." Prominent women in the states of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey were advised to procure the incorporation of their State Societies and to arrange for a meeting composed of the State Societies or delegates therefrom. In every invitation to a State to join the federation a copy of the constitution was enclosed.

The above is a true statement of the formation of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, which is the keystone of the great National Society, (in 1899) including thirty-five States and the District of Columbia, with a membership of over 4,000 women, all direct descendants of men who prior to 1750 had cast their lot in the American Colonies, and who, through distinguished services, aided in forming our national government. This band of women worked day and night for the National Society. Arrangements were made for holding the first National Convention in Wilmington, the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware,

and New Jersey having been incorporated, and at this convention Pennsylvania was honored by the election of the first national president, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman.

It was only after the lapse of six years that the Pennsylvania Society was informed that the New York Society of the Colonial Dames of America intended bringing suit against the National Society and also against the State Society of the Colonial Dames in the State of New York for the use of its title, "Colonial Dames." The important point in the whole case was that the words "Colonial Dames" were never protested against before 1897, six years after their adoption by the National Society, which point was sworn to by the Pennsylvania witnesses, and the original minutes of the Pennsylvania Society, which were accepted by the judge in evidence, contain a full account of the proceedings of the meeting at which this title was decided upon.

A suit asking for an injunction against the use of the title of Colonial Dames was accordingly brought (in 1899), by the Colonial Dames of America, in New York, and it was tried also before the Supreme Court of New York. In each court the decision was favorable to the National Society.

The text of pages 8, 9, 10 and 11 is quoted from a paper prepared for the Pennsylvania Society by Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, a founder and later President. The paper was read in Washington at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society, April, 1903, and by that body ordered to be printed and copies sent to each State Society.

Charter
of
The Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America

BE IT KNOWN that the subscribers and their Associates, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania, having associated themselves together for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a Society to keep alive among themselves and their descendants the memory of those of their ancestors whose unselfish devotion to the public weal was instrumental in forming and perpetuating those Colonial Governments upon which the structure of the Republic was afterward founded — and the memory of those of their ancestors who in military, naval and civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American Independence and established the National Government upon the foundation laid by those who had gone before; and being desirous of being incorporated agreeably to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved the 29th day of April, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and its supplements, do hereby declare, set forth and certify that the following are the purposes, objects, articles and conditions of their said association, for and upon which they desire to be incorporated:—

I. The name of the Corporation shall be THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

II. The purpose for which the Corporation is formed is to collect manuscripts, relics and mementos of by-gone days; to preserve and add to the literature of the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods; and to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning American History by holding loan exhibitions and public meetings and by celebrating National Anniversaries.

III. The Place where the business of the said Corporation is to be transacted is in the City of Philadelphia.

IV. The Corporation is to exist perpetually.

V. The name and residences of the subscribers and their Associates, are as follows:—

Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold, No. 1301 Locust Street, Philadelphia
Julia Williams Biddle, No. 1307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Mariamne Biddle, No. 1307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Harriet Odin Carpenter, No. 228 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia
Deborah Brown Coleman, No. 2109 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Ellen Emlen, No. 2117 Pine Street, Philadelphia
Rebecca Clifford Fox, No. 2009 Pine Street, Philadelphia
Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, No. 250 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia

Ellen Waln Harrison, No. 1618 Locust Street, Philadelphia
Sophia Bache Irwin, No. 1834 Spruce Street, Philadelphia
Emily Redwood Lyman, 1323 Spruce Street, Philadelphia
Elizabeth McKean, No. 1925 Walnut Street, Philadelphia
Ann Poultney Mifflin, No. 1824 Spruce Street, Philadelphia
Lily Sturgis Mifflin, No. 1824 Spruce Street, Philadelphia
Lydia Thompson Morris, No. 826 Pine Street, Philadelphia
Maria Dallas Sanders, No. 1225 Locust Street, Philadelphia
Hannah Lewis Scott, No. 1806 South Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia
Mary Lardner Starr, No. 2203 Trinity Place, Philadelphia
Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, No. 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia
Rebecca Winsor, Haverford, Pennsylvania
Hitty Markoe Zantzinger, No. 1736 Pine Street, Philadelphia
Elizabeth Chapman Winsor, No. 2019 Pine Street, Philadelphia

The Corporation has no capital stock.

VI. The Corporation is to be managed by a Board of Managers, consisting of the Officers of the Society and of six other members; and the names and residences of those chosen for the first year, are:

President: Deborah Brown Coleman, No. 2109 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

First Vice-President: Elizabeth McKean, No. 1925 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

Recording Secretary: Rebecca Winsor, Haverford, Pennsylvania

Treasurer: Mary Lardner Starr, No. 2203 Trinity Place, Philadelphia.

Hitty Markoe Zantzinger, No. 1736 Pine Street, Philadelphia
Harriet Odin Carpenter, No. 228 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia
Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold, No. 1301 Locust Street, Philadelphia

Second Vice-President: Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, No. 250 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia

Corresponding Secretary: Lily Sturgis Mifflin, No. 1824 Spruce Street, Philadelphia

Historian: Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, No. 1405 Locust Street, Philadelphia

Ellen Waln Harrison, No. 1618 Locust Street, Philadelphia
Maria Dallas Sanders, No. 1225 Locust Street, Philadelphia
Mariamne Biddle, No. 1307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia

WITNESS our hands and seals this seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one (1891).

ANNE HOLLINGSWORTH WHARTON (SEAL)
FANNY HOLLINGSWORTH ARNOLD (SEAL)
ELLEN EMLEN (SEAL)
HARRIET O. CARPENTER (SEAL)
HITTY MARKOE ZANTZINGER (SEAL)

DECREE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA)
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA) ss.

Before me the subscriber Recorder of Deeds of the said County personally appeared Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold, Ellen Emlen and Anne Hollingsworth Wharton three of the subscribers to the above and foregoing Certificate of Incorporation of "The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America" and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their act and deed.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this seventeenth day of June, A. D., 1891.

(Signed) THOMAS GREEN
(SEAL) Recorder of Deeds

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of the County of Philadelphia of June Term, 1891, No. 317.

AND now this thirteenth day of July, Anno Domini, 1891, the foregoing Charter and Certificate of Incorporation having been presented to me, a Law Judge of the said County, accompanied by due proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by the Act of Assembly and Rule of this Court in such case made and provided, I certify that I have examined and perused the said writing, and have found the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class specified in Section Second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby, on motion of George Wharton Pepper, Esq., and J. Granville Leach, Esq. on behalf of the petitioners, order and direct that the said Charter of "The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America" be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order, the subscribers thereto, and their associates, shall be a Corporation by the name of "The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America" for the purposes and upon the terms therein stated.

By the Court
(SEAL) (Signed) JOSEPH ALLISON

Recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds in and for the City and County of Philadelphia in Charter Book No. 17, Page 309, etc., this 22nd day of July, Anno Domini, 1891.

(Signed) THOMAS GREEN
(SEAL) Recorder of Deeds

Constitution
and
By-Laws
of
The Pennsylvania Society
of the
Colonial Dames
of America

Virtutes Majorum Filiae Conservant

Philadelphia:
Allen Lane & Scott, Printers
Nos. 229-231-233 South Fifth St.
1891

CONSTITUTION

Preamble

WHEREAS, History shows that successive generations are awakened to truer patriotism and stimulated to nobler endeavour by the contemplation of the heroic deeds of their forefathers, and that the remembrance of a nation's glory in the past is essential to national greatness in the future we, therefore, following the noble example of our sisters in New York, and recognizing the responsibility which rests upon us of emulating the virtues of our forefathers, those men and women who, in the Colonial period, and in the struggle which secured for us our liberty and our Constitution, sacrificed their all for their country, do band ourselves together under the title of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and do declare that our organization shall have for its first object the commemoration of the brilliant achievements of the founders of this great Republic to the end that the women as well as the men of this great land may be stimulated to better and nobler lives.

Article I

This Society shall be known by the name, style, and title of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Article II

Its object shall be to collect manuscripts, traditions, relics, and mementoes of bygone days for preservation, and a loan exhibition shall be held from time to time, as the Society may direct, to commemorate the success of the American Revolution and consequent birth of our glorious republic; to diffuse healthful and intelligent information in whatever concerns the past and tends

to create popular interest in American history, and with a true spirit of patriotism seek to inspire genuine love of country in every heart within its range of influence; and to teach the young that it is a sacred obligation to do justice and honour to heroic ancestors whose ability, valour, sufferings, and achievements are beyond all praise.

Article III

Its membership shall consist of the corporators named in the certificate of incorporation and such other persons as may be elected as hereinafter provided.

Article IV

The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America shall be composed entirely of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, of a town, or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial government, or who by distinguished services shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation.

Article V

The officers of the Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Historian, to be elected annually, and a Board of Managers consisting of the seven officers above named, and of six other members, of whom three will be elected for one year, and three for two years, the members succeeding each other in such a way that the term of office for three will terminate with every year, and all will be elected for two years.

Article VI

The members of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America at the date of the certificate of the incorporation of the Society shall be elected members of the corporation at the first meeting of the Society subsequent to the incorporation, and hereafter no person shall be a candidate for admission unless invited and proposed by one member, and seconded by another member of the Society, to whom the candidate must be well known, and by whom she shall be recommended. The President shall from time to time appoint from the members of the Board of Managers three persons who shall examine the claims of each candidate, and report in writing to the President. When such reports are unanimously favorable, the name of the candidate shall be presented at any meeting of the Board of Managers next after the report of such nomination shall have been received by the President. The name of each candidate shall be voted upon separately, and if any member of the Board of Managers so demands, by ballot. Two negative votes shall operate as a rejection of the candidate.

Article VII

The Board of Managers shall meet as often as its duties require, or at the call of the President, or upon the written request of any three members of the Board, and a majority of its members present shall form a quorum, and it shall transact all business not otherwise provided for in the Constitution. It shall be charged with the direction and control of the affairs and funds of the Society as authorized by law. It shall be empowered to appoint its own standing committees, and to fill until the next annual meeting any vacancy caused by the death or disability for any cause of any officer or manager.

Article VIII

Each member when admitted to the privileges of the Society shall, upon payment of the initiation fee, be entitled to receive a certificate of membership signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and bearing the seal of the Society. The form shall be

has been duly elected a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America in right of her ancestor

In testimony whereof, the names of the President and Secretary and the seal of the Society are hereunto affixed.

(Dated)

President.

Secretary.

Article IX

It shall be a standing rule of this Society to hold a commemorative entertainment once every year. The Board of Managers shall have power to arrange for such entertainments at the special dates which may be deemed most appropriate.

Article X

This Constitution and the By-Laws may be amended at any meeting of the Society, the change proposed having been submitted at a previous meeting or the proposed amendment having received the approval of the Board of Managers.

BY-LAWS

1. The initiation fee shall be three dollars; the annual dues two dollars; the payment at any one time of fifty dollars shall entitle the person so paying to life membership.

2. If any member neglect or refuse to pay her annual dues for two consecutive years, the Treasurer shall report her name to the Board of Managers, who may strike her name from the roll of membership.

3. No resignation or voluntary withdrawal from membership of any member enrolled in this Society shall become effective as a release from the obligations thereof, unless consented to and accepted by the Board of Managers.

4. The President of the Society shall have power, with the approval of the Board of Managers, to fill any vacancy among the officers caused by death or illness, or absence that may be unavoidable, pro tempore, until the next annual election of the Society; also to fill the place of any member of a committee who may fail to appear at the meetings of such committee without a good and valid excuse.

5. The Board of Managers shall decide upon a suitable seal and badge for the members of this Society, to be hereafter described.

Duties of the President

6. It shall be the duty of the President, or, in her absence, the first Vice-President, to preside at all the meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and to exercise the usual functions of a presiding officer under general parliamentary rules.

Duties of the Secretaries

7. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct the general correspondence of the Society, and keep a careful record of the same. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings both of the Society and the Board of Managers, and perform such other duties as belong usually to the office or as directed by the Board of Managers. In her absence from any meeting a Secretary pro tem may be appointed by the presiding officer.

Duties of the Treasurer

8. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the funds and securities, and to deposit them in such banking institution in the city of Philadelphia as the Board of Managers may select, to the credit of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. This money shall be drawn thence on the cheque of

the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only, and to pay such sums as ordered by the Board of Managers. All bills sent to the Treasurer for payment must be countersigned by either the President or one of the Secretaries.

Duties of the Historian

9. The Historian shall keep a detailed account of all important proceedings, to be deposited with the Secretary, and shall prepare for the press such essays, papers, or addresses of an historical character as may be desired for publication.

Covenant Between the Societies Constituting the National Society of The Colonial Dames of America

This Society is known by the name, style and title of The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is composed of Societies, of which there are at present, in the year 1908, thirty-six incorporated in accordance with the laws of their respective domiciles.

For the purpose of the perpetual maintenance and preservation of the Colonial character of the Society, it is mutually covenanted and agreed that every member of every State Society shall be a Dame of one of the thirteen ancestral Societies.

For the further maintenance and preservation of the Colonial character of the Society, it is mutually covenanted and agreed that the number of delegates to the National Council from each of the Societies representing the Thirteen Colonies and from the Society in the District of Columbia (which is the domicile of the National Society), shall be to the number of delegates from the Societies now existing or hereafter to be formed in each of the other States, in the proportion of five to one.

This covenant shall not be added to, altered, or amended without the unanimous consent of the parties thereto; but further than as above expressed every delegate to the National Council shall have the right to vote upon the National Constitution and By-Laws and upon any and all questions which come before the Council.

"It is a subject for congratulation that the Covenant, which had been signed by a large majority of the Corporate Societies in 1910, after being tried for twenty-one years, was finally signed by the remaining Societies in 1931."

The National Society
of the
Colonial Dames of America

Constitution
As Amended by the Council of 1939

Preamble

WHEREAS, History shows that the remembrance of a nation's glory in the past stimulates to national greatness in the future, and that successive generations are awakened to truer patriotism, and aroused to noble endeavor by the contemplation of the heroic deeds of their forefathers; therefore, the Society of Colonial Dames of America has been formed, that the descendants of those men who in the Colonial period by their rectitude, courage, and self-denial prepared the way for success in that struggle which gained for the country its liberty and Constitution, may associate themselves together to do honor to the virtues of their forefathers, and to encourage in all who come under their influence, true patriotism, built on a knowledge of the self-sacrifice and heroism of those men of the colonies who laid the foundation of this great nation.

Article I
Title

1. Name and Organization. This Society shall be known by the name, style, and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and shall be composed of Corporate Societies of which there are: the Societies in the Thirteen Colonial States, or the Ancestral Societies; the Society in the District of Columbia, or the Domicile or Charter Society; the Societies in the Non-Colonial States, or the Associate Societies; and the Committees of Members in Territories and Foreign Countries.

Every member of every State Society shall be a Dame of one of the Thirteen Ancestral Societies.

Article II
Objects

1. The objects of this Society shall be to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics, and mementos of bygone days; to preserve and restore buildings connected with the early history of our country, to diffuse healthful and intelligent information concerning the past, to create a popular interest in our Colonial history, to stimulate a spirit of true patriotism and a genuine love of country, and to impress upon the young the sacred obligation of honoring the memory of those heroic ancestors whose ability, valor, sufferings, and achievements are beyond all praise.

Article III

Eligibility of Members

1. Membership. The Corporate Societies shall be composed entirely of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in a Colonial government, or who by distinguished services, shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation.

2. Date of Ancestor's Services. All services which constitute a claim to membership must have been rendered before July 5, 1776, but this date shall be held to include all the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Article IV

Councils

1. Meetings. The regular meeting of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America shall be held every two years in Washington, D. C. Special meetings may be held upon the order of the National President or upon a request of not less than eight of the original fourteen Societies, with the addition of a majority of the Associate Societies.

2. Members. Such meetings shall consist of the National Officers and representatives from the Corporate Societies, as provided in the Covenant ratified at the Council of 1910.

3. Method of Voting. The vote of each of the original fourteen Societies, however cast, shall count as five, and in voting on the Constitution and in balloting for officers, each Society delegation shall vote as a unit.

4. Expenses. The necessary expense of such meetings shall be borne by the National Society.

5. Officers. At the regular meeting of the National Society a President, three Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Registrar, and Historian shall be elected by ballot, a majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council being necessary to a choice; and each chairman casting the ballot of her delegation in accordance with the wishes of a majority of said delegation. All officers to serve until the next regular meeting or until their successors shall be chosen.

6. Admission of Societies. The National Society shall have power at any meeting to admit a Corporate Society thereto from any State in the Union and from the District of Columbia, provided such State or District is not already represented in the National Society.

7. Quorum. A majority of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council shall form a quorum.

Article V

Corporate Societies

1. Meetings. The Corporate Societies of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America shall meet annually on the day appointed by their several by-laws, and oftener if found expedient.

2. Officers and Managers. Their affairs shall be conducted by a Board, consisting of a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, and twelve or more Managers, who shall be elected by ballot by the members of the said State Society.

3. Elections. The Presidents and Vice-Presidents shall be chosen annually. The Managers shall serve for three years, and the term of one-third shall expire annually. The Board shall fill its own vacancies, the members chosen to serve until the next annual election. At the first meeting of the Board, after the annual election, they shall organize by choosing from their own members, two Secretaries, a Treasurer, a Registrar, and a Historian. All officers shall continue to hold office until their successors are elected.

4. Membership. The members of the Corporate Societies of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America at the date of the certificate of incorporation of the Corporate Society shall be elected members of the corporation at the first meeting of the said Society, subsequent to the incorporation, and thereafter no person shall be a candidate for admission unless invited and proposed by one member and seconded by another member of the Society, to both of whom the candidate must be well known, and by whom she shall be recommended.

5. Admission of Members. The President of each of the original fourteen Societies shall, from time to time, appoint from the Board of Managers three persons who shall examine the claims of each candidate, and report in writing to the President. When such reports are unanimously favorable, the name of the candidate shall be presented at any meeting of the Board of Managers next after the report of such nomination shall have been received by the President. The name of each candidate shall be voted upon separately, and, if any member of the Board of Managers so demands, by ballot. Two negative votes shall act as a rejection of the candidate.

6. Dues. Each member shall contribute upon her admission to the Society, and annually thereafter, such sums as the by-laws of the respective Corporate Societies may require; but any Corporate Society may provide for the endowment of life-memberships by the payment of a proper sum.

7. Authority. The Corporate Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the Society; judge of the qualifications of their members, or of those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of this Constitution; and shall have the power to expel any member who, by conduct unbecoming a gentlewoman, may render herself unworthy to continue in membership.

8. Registrar's Report. The Registrar of each Corporate Society shall transmit to the National Registrar a list of the members thereof, and from time to time, as the same shall be printed, the names and official designations of those from whom such members derive their claim to membership; and thereafter, upon the admission of each Corporate Society, the Registrar thereof shall transmit to the National Registrar information respecting such members similar to that herein required.

9. Circular Letters. Each Corporate Society shall cause to be transmitted annually to the other Corporate Societies, a circular letter calling attention to whatever may be thought worthy of observation concerning the welfare of the Society, and giving information of the officers chosen for the year; and copies of these letters shall also be transmitted to the National Recording Secretary, to be preserved among the records of the Society.

10. State Seals. Each Corporate Society shall adopt its own seal.

11. Certificates. Each member, when admitted to the privileges of one of the original fourteen Societies, is entitled to receive a certificate of membership signed by the President and Secretary, and bearing the Seal of the Society.

12. Form of Certificate. The form shall be:

.....has been duly elected a member of the.....National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, in right of her ancestor.....

In testimony whereof, the names of the.....President and Secretary and the seal of the.....Society are hereunto affixed.

Article VI

Badge and Seal

1. Custodian. The Custodian of the Insignia shall be the National Registrar, who shall issue a badge to members of any Corporate Society upon an order from the Registrar of any of the original fourteen Societies. She shall keep a register of such issue, wherein each badge issued may be identified by the number thereof, and each Corporate Society shall have its own numbers.

2. Description of Badge. The badge shall consist of a round disc with a center of light blue enamel, and the figure of a Colonial Dame in gold, modeled in relief on the same. Around the center of blue enamel shall be a circle of white enamel, with the title of the Society, "National Society Colonial Dames of America," in gold letters, flush. Surmounting this shall be the modeled figure of an eagle in gold, and diverging from the disc twenty rays in gold, arranged in four groups of five each, the three center rays in each group to be surmounted by stars of blue enamel, these, with a similar star placed immediately below the central disc, being emblematic of the thirteen original States.

3. Motto and Material. On the reverse side of the badge shall be the motto, "Virtutes Majorum Filiae Conservant." The materials of the badge shall be 14-carat gold and enamel, and it shall be worn suspended by a silk ribbon of blue and yellow from a gold bar on which is the name of the Society.

4. Ribbon. This ribbon shall be one and one-half inches wide, the central section of blue being one inch, with a section one-quarter of an inch wide on each side.

5. Use of Badge. This badge shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assembly officially for any stated purpose or celebration, and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony. It shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, but members who are or have been national officers may wear it suspended from the ribbon around the neck.

6. Seal. The seal of the National Society shall be: Within a beaded amulet a title scroll bearing the inscription "National Society of the Colonial Dames of America."

Within the scroll a shield, surmounted of the crown, quarterly of four—

I. Quarterly, one and four azure, three fleurs-de-lis, or; Two and three gules, three lions passant, gardant in pale, or, for England;

II. Azure, three fleurs-de-lis, or, for France;

III. Azure billetee, a lion rampant, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in his sinister paw a sheaf of arrows, or, for Holland;

IV. One and four (Sweden modern) azure, three open crowns, or, two and three (Sweden ancient) azure, three bendlets sinister, wavy, argent, over all a lion rampant, or, crowned gules, for Sweden.

7. Use of Seal. This seal to be used on the certificate, for further authentication, and with it the signatures of the National President and National Recording Secretary.

Article VII

Amendments

This Constitution may be altered, added to, or amended by the vote of four-fifths of the delegates elected or appointed to the Council; but the unanimous consent of said Council shall be necessary to amend or repeal the conditions of admission into the Society, and the basis of representation in the National Councils set forth in the Covenant ratified at the Council of 1910, and stated in Article I and Article IV, paragraph 2, of this Constitution; or to adopt any amendments which shall interfere with the present status and rights of the original fourteen Societies; or to repeal paragraph 3 of Article IV.

Due notice of an intention to amend any clause or article of this Constitution shall be given to each of the Corporate Societies one year before the meeting of the Council at which action is to be taken on such change, alteration or amendment.

Meeting Places of the Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America

April, 1892	Acorn Club.
March, 1894	Pennsylvania School of Industrial Art.
November 19, 1894	"The Stratford."
January 21, 1895	College of Physicians.
May 17, 1895	School of Industrial Art.
October 9, 1895	Congress Hall, 6th & Chestnut Streets.
March 21, 1917	Last meeting in Congress Hall.
May 16, 1917	Meetings started in the Presser Building.
April 16, 1919	Meetings started at the home of Miss Elizabeth C. Roberts, 1901 Walnut Street.
November 19, 1919	Meetings started at home of Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott, 1712 Spruce Street.
October 18, 1922	First meeting held in Headquarters, 1630 Latimer Street.

Early History of the Society

Presidents:	Mrs. Alexander Biddle	1891-(for 1 month)
	Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman	1891-1895
	Mrs. E. D. Gillespie	1895-1898
	Mrs. William Bacon Stevens	1898-1901
	Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt	1901-1912

The early history of The Pennsylvania Society was so closely connected with the Colonial Dames of America in New York that it seems necessary to give a short account of the time when the two Societies were together before we began our existence as a separate organization.

In April, 1891, certain ladies in Philadelphia were approached by the already formed Society of the Colonial Dames of America and asked to form a Chapter, the name of which they suggested should be The Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America.

This seemed desirable and seventeen ladies met and organized, and immediately proceeded to select a group of others whom they considered eligible and desirable. There were some joint meetings in Philadelphia, but there were a number of points on which the two Societies could not agree and finally The Pennsylvania Society suggested that we form a separate Society, retaining the name of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and with the same objects and aims as the parent society. This met with no opposition from New York and the two societies went their separate ways.

A number of the original members preferred to stay in the parent organization and became the present Chapter II, Colonial Dames of America. This arrangement went on for some six years, but at last The Pennsylvania Society became so large and influential that the New York Society decided to bring suit in New York in May, 1897, to prevent our use of the name.

This suit was won by our Society, Judge Bookstaver of the Supreme Court of New York holding that our minutes showed clearly that no opposition to the use of the name had ever appeared and as our aims were similar, we had every right to the name which we have ever since proudly borne with the addition of the word "National" after the formation of Societies in the other Colonial States.

1891. Mrs. Alexander Biddle — The formative period of the Society is very interesting as the members of the original board, having no precedent for their proceedings, had to feel their way very carefully, and the meetings were given up to details which would now be handled by Committees.

Mrs. Alexander Biddle was elected President early in 1891, but her health becoming increasingly poor, she resigned and Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman was elected in May of that year.

1891. Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman — In January, 1892, the newly formed Societies in Maryland and Delaware were invited to an entertainment on Washington's birthday, the first one of a long line of yearly events of this kind. The first Annual Meeting was held on April 25, 1892.

On November 21, 1892, Delegates were appointed to meet Delegates from Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey, in Wilmington, Delaware, and at that meeting the National Society was formed, Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman being elected the first President.

The District of Columbia was asked to join them at this meeting and the first meeting of the five societies was held the following January 11, 1893, in Washington, the first of our Biennial Councils. This meeting was held at Tudor Place, the beautiful home of our first Vice-President, Mrs. Beverly W. Kennon.

On January 9, 1893, our dues were increased from Three Dollars to Five, and an Initiation Fee of Fifteen Dollars was added, as apparently there had been none before this time.

April 25, 1893 — It was recommended to the Mayor and Councils that July 14th should be celebrated as Flag Day; also at the same meeting it was ordered that the name of but one ancestor should appear on papers of applicants for membership, as hitherto any number could be used, causing great confusion.

In 1894 the Registrar reported a membership of 275.

On August 19th of this year our President, Mrs. Coleman, died and was succeeded in

1895 by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie.

On October 9th, 1895, the Society held its first meeting in "the rooms of the Society at 6th and Chestnut." This was in the old building originally used for the Senate and later by the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cassatt and Mrs. Etting were very active in securing the use of this building, one of the beautiful group surrounding Independence Hall.

On June 27th, 1895, an ordinance was passed by Councils giving the occupancy of the building jointly to the Colonial Dames and to the Society of Colonial Wars, our part being the large

Senate Chamber on the second floor with an office and Board room connecting. The building was in great disrepair and a "Committee of Thirteen" was formed to get plans and estimates for restoration to its original condition.

This Committee reported on January 9th, 1896, that Mr. George C. Mason had been chosen as architect for the work and that he had found under the dais on the south side of the room a part of the original platform on which Washington was inaugurated for a second term as President of the United States.

There was also a piece of the original balustrade which was on the stairway leading to the balcony which was across the North side of the room, so that not only the shape was shown but the color of the paint on the woodwork.

These beautiful rooms were restored perfectly, and the first meeting in them was held by the Society on March 10, 1896.

1898. Mrs. William Bacon Stevens — a very charming and able woman was elected to succeed Mrs. Gillespie as President, and almost the whole of her administration lay within the time of the Spanish War.

In 1899 The Pennsylvania Society formed a Relief Association as part of the one formed by the National Society, and $500.00 was sent at once to Surgeon General Van Reypen of the Navy, to help fit out the hospital ship *Solace*. Mrs. Richard Ashhurst was Chairman of the workroom committee, and large quantities of supplies and much hospital sewing was done, the Committee working hard all summer.

Our Society sent $2,028.25 to the National Fund and raised over $3,000.00 for work done in our own workroom.

In 1900 the Society undertook a "Historic Pilgrimage" to Mount Vernon, which was most successful, and the Lecture Committee reported several fine lectures, one by Dr. Talcott Williams on "Women in Pennsylvania History," beginning with Margaret Jasper of Holland, William Penn's mother, and continuing with other notable women of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

The Committee on Historic Houses reported that a lease on "Stenton," which was still owned by the Logan family, had been signed and the members were appealed to for funds for restoration, apparently with success, for in November, 1900, we had "the honor and pleasure to entertain at Stenton the National President, Mrs. Howard Townsend."

1901. Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt was elected President, and under her wise and energetic management the Society made great advances. Her first interest was in the strengthening of the County Committees which now showed increased activity. Reports were received from Luzerne, Allegheny, Dauphin, followed later by Lackawanna, Venango, and York.

In all this county work Mrs. Cassatt was greatly aided by her devoted Secretary, Mrs. Louis F. Benson, and they were able to build up the County Committees.

In 1902 the Elizabeth D. Gillespie Scholarship in American History at Bryn Mawr College was awarded for the first time.

In 1904 the Annual Entertainment was held at Mrs. Charles C. Harrison's, following a visit to Old St. David's Church at Radnor, after which the members were taken in "stages and carriages" to Happy Creek Farm, where Mrs. Harrison gave a wonderful luncheon.

The next few years showed much successful work, always directed by Mrs. Cassatt with her clear thinking, business ability and her extraordinary talent for choosing the right person for the work.

In 1907 a Memorial tablet to Mrs. E. D. Gillespie was placed in the new Library in Bryn Mawr College, and that year the Annual Entertainment was held at Valley Forge.

In 1908-09 the major undertaking was the finding and resetting of ancient milestones, a project very near to the heart of Mrs. James D. Winsor, who spent much time driving over the old turnpikes to find them and then induce the farmers to let her dig them up from their fields and dooryards and replace them on the roadsides, putting an iron fence around them to protect them. In all, in three counties, one hundred and five stones were re-cut, reset and banded with iron when broken. The Historic Landmarks Committee reported that nine stones bearing the arms of William Penn were reset on the old Gulph Road leading out from Philadelphia.

May 19, 1909, the Society voted that its number be limited to the membership as of that date, and only vacancies be filled in the future, with the exception that direct descendants of those who have ever been members may be elected without waiting for a vacancy. This was done because it was felt that the Society had reached unmanageable proportions.

December 11, 1909, a petition was sent to the Mayor and Councils asking that Stenton be given into the charge of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, it having been bought by the city as a city park, and on November 16, 1910, an ordinance of City Councils gave us custody and control of Stenton Mansion, with its barn and surrounding gardens.

On October 15, 1912, Mrs. Cassatt, whose health had been failing for some time and who had the added burden of the Treasurership of the National Society, wrote resigning her office of President. Her resignation was accepted with deepest sorrow by the Board and Society, for all who had been privileged to work with her felt that in her ten years in office they had seen the Society grow in strength and vision, and in ability to deal with whatever the future might bring. She was a very great woman. It seems most fitting to close this account of her Presidency with the minute written at the time of her death in 1920 by her dear friend, Mrs. James D. Winsor:

"She was a woman of clear judgment, a well balanced mind, of great dignity of character, she was eminently fitted to guide

the affairs of our Society. Although naturally reserved, those who enjoyed her friendship knew well the warmth and depth of her affection, and we feel that our loss is very great."

Prepared by:— Katherine P. S. Packard
(Mrs. Frederick A. Packard)

Reports of the Presidents

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison
President, 1913-1914

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison was elected President on March 19, 1913, at the 22nd Annual Meeting. This was one of the final meetings to be held in the Banqueting Halls of Independence Hall as the official home, for in November the Society formally relinquished its rights to occupy Congress Hall.

At this meeting one of the members complained bitterly of the irreverence of men retaining their hats on their heads in such hallowed surroundings. The aforementioned lady must rest more comfortably now that neither men, women or children in this era weigh their mighty brains down with any covering at all.

For such a short term of office, under Mrs. Harrison's guidance, much action took place in the Society.

The most outstanding was the relinquishment of Congress Hall to the City Fathers, with the attendant ceremonies, even to participation by the City Troop.

After many and sometimes violent pros and cons, as well as a general canvassing of the Society membership, the dues were raised from the modest sum of five dollars to the appalling one of seven dollars.

The Society's debt to Mrs. Cassatt of over $1,000 was repaid and the income from permanent investments was ordered to be placed in the current expense fund. Mrs. Harrison and her sympathetic Board not only put the Society's financial house in order, but the President was most generous in her own gifts.

She started the Record teas by holding the first one in her own house, wrote and published at her own expense, a pamphlet "setting forth, in concise English," a history of the Society's beginnings, which included the legal data in connection with the law suit in regard to the Society's name.

The United States Flag and the History of the Society which were presented at the Biennial Council were also her personal gifts. On October 16, 1913, the State Conference was held at Stenton, at which, the County Committees were given local government, including selection of their own Chairman subject to the approval of the President. The day before, a tea was held in honor of the visiting County Chairmen, at which a portrait of James Logan was presented to Stenton, a gift of Mrs. Harrison, who, alas, was too ill to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Harrison was an able and tactful President, with the interests of the Society very close to her heart. In her acceptance

speech she declared that she would serve for only one year and called attention to her deafness saying: "You will not be able to speak in soft Colonial voices." Perhaps this deafness was an asset during the debates over the raising of the dues. Owing to increasing illness she was unable to complete the year and the Vice-President, Mrs. Winsor, took over most of the duties and responsibilities. But Mrs. Harrison's enthusiasm and vision had instilled so much momentum that the Society attained heights and impetus from which it has never receded.

Prepared by:— MARION W. M. RIVINUS
(MRS. E. FLORENS RIVINUS)

MRS. JAMES D. WINSOR
President 1914-1915

Mrs. Winsor was elected President on February 18, 1914. In her speech of acceptance she stated that: "I am not a novelty, you have seen me for many years, since the foundation of the Society," and in paying tribute to her predecessor said, "I fear the mantle of Elijah will not fit Elisha, the minor prophet."

The Society was still holding meetings in Independence Hall, and on April 15, 1914, Mrs. Winsor presided as President in the West Wing. During Mrs. Winsor's regime the Permanent Fund was transferred to the Philadelphia Savings Fund, the Recording Secretary was empowered to affix the Seal of the Society when necessary, the book of *Forges and Furnaces in the Province of Pennsylvania* was published, an appraisal of the contents of Stenton was made, and the Society took an interest in Sulgrave Manor, subscribing towards a portrait of Washington and repairs to the Manor. Lectures were given in the Neighborhood House of Old Christ Church and the Lighthouse in Kensington, following a policy of the Society of giving historical talks in the different City districts.

On the social side, there was an outing at "Compton," the home of Miss Lydia Morris (now the Morris Arboretum); a trip to Wilmington for the opening of the newly-acquired old house of the Delaware Dames; to Trenton where we were entertained in the famous Trenton Barracks by the New Jersey Dames; and a visit to the White House to present Mrs. Woodrow Wilson with a Flag, the Society History and a copy of *Forges and Furnaces*. The dark clouds of World War I were now looming on the horizon and the Society was soon to turn to more serious work.

In Mrs. Winsor's farewell, she said: "I have played many parts." And, as one looks over the records, and sees her ever-active interest in all the Society's doings through the years, one feels sure The Pennsylvania Dames were most fortunate in having such a leader on the eve of tragic times.

There was a standing vote of regret at her resignation as President.

Prepared by:— MARION W. M. RIVINUS
(MRS. E. FLORENS RIVINUS)

Mrs. James Starr
President 1915-1925

Elected President of the Society in 1915, I was guided by the wisdom of the three former presidents, Mrs. Cassatt, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Winsor, who continued their active interest.

Mrs. Winsor accepted chairmanship of the Tree Committee. Elm trees were planted in Independence Square and Mrs. Winsor personally assumed the responsibility of protecting them. The dignity of these trees surrounding Independence Hall has enhanced the value of the Shrine.

Mrs. Harrison devoted herself to the furthering of work at "Stenton." At this period of the Society's life its legal affairs were in the hands of Mr. John G. Johnson, who, through the continued interest of Mrs. Cassatt, gave gratuitously of his services to the new President until the time of his death. Mr. Johnson was never too busy to consider problems, and to the wise guidance of this distinguished jurist which continued from the early days of its organization through the presidencies of Mrs. Cassatt and those following her until his death in April, 1917, the Society owes the firm basis upon which it stands.

1915-1916

One of the entertainments of the Society was given by Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Carson at their country estate at Rydal, Abington Township, Montgomery County. Mr. Carson made an address and in a masterly manner treated his subject "Historic Ground" stating that we were within a half day's journey of the battlefields of Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Red Bank, in New Jersey; and Brandywine, Germantown, Fort Mifflin, Edge Hill and the Crooked Billet in Chester, Philadelphia and Montgomery Counties in Pennsylvania, as well as being close to "the holy hills of Valley Forge."

Gatherings known as "Record Teas" were held throughout the State, and hundreds of documents, wills, deeds and records taken from tombstones were preserved by this means. The Pennsylvania records were placed in the National Record Committee's files, which are available to all who wish to consult them at the Pennsylvania Historical Society's fireproof building.

During this period, the work and interest in preserving records was intensely active. An appropriation of $2,000 was received from the National Council of 1915 for the Preservation of Records. Sample sets of records to be used as traveling exhibits were made up and sent to other corporate societies who wrote to me, as Chairman of the National Records Committee, for advice in the work of preserving records.

When the George Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge was nearly completed, the fact was brought out that the Pennsylvania Society had not contributed to it in any way, while many organizations in the country had done so. It was suggested that the Society should erect the east window to the memory of Martha Washington, the first to be so dedicated.

In 1915, it is recorded, by resolution of Mrs. Harry Rogers and seconded by Mrs. Louis P. Evans that "A Committee of five be appointed by the President to present a report on the subject of a memorial at Valley Forge," this motion was later amended by Mrs. Charles Howard Colket to read "To be presented by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America." These ladies were actively interested in inaugurating this project, and to them certainly belongs the credit of the accomplished fact, which culminated in the placing in the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge the beautiful window, in memory of Martha Washington, by our Society.

Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Treasurer, was appointed to secure and be responsible for the sum of $20,000 to place this memorial in the chapel; $10,000 for the cost of the window and $10,000 for its perpetual care. When the amount was reached, through contributions of members, daughters and granddaughters, the beautiful window over the high altar, the work of Nicola D'Ascenzo, world-distinguished artist, was presented by me and received by Bishop Rhinelander for the chapel at a very impressive dedication. A service of praise was attended by many contributors in the spirit of sacrifice, which was the theme stressed by the world at that time, necessary to winning the longed-for peace, which would close World War I. No more fitting memorial could have been placed in the chapel on the hallowed grounds of Valley Forge, where Washington and his suffering soldiers had withstood the rigors of a Pennsylvania winter, and by so doing saved the Republic.

1916-1917

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary meeting was held at the "Castle of State in Schuylkill" where the Society was received and entertained by Judge J. Willis Martin, the Governor of that unique State. A quotation of Judge Martin's address is as follows:

> "The old Fish House, known as the Castle of State in Schuylkill, commenced life on the borders of the Schuylkill, near the present Girard Avenue bridge. It is now spending its latter days on the banks of the Delaware because the fishing is good. It is said by some to be the oldest English-speaking social organization in existence, being 186 years old."

Mrs. Winsor read an interesting paper citing her recollections of meetings of this venerable organization, to which the Society was honored by this invitation.

A dogwood tree of appreciation of the visit was planted by Miss Wharton. The trip was made by boat chartered for the occasion where tea was served on the return voyage to Philadelphia in the beauties of sunset time.

The Historical Research Committee, presided over by Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker, has provided outstanding musical treats for the Society. Historical data and exhibitions concerning Indian instruments, crude harmonies of the Wissahickon and Ephrata Communities, and the church music to be found in the various

religious bodies in Pennsylvania, as well as chamber and dance music, the beginning of opera, and Masonic melodies of the period, and martial music of the Revolution, as well as the works of Francis Hopkinson and many others have been collected throughout the years under the inspiring leadership of this remarkable woman, and have formed the nucleus for the volumes *Church Music in Pennsylvania in the Eighteenth Century*. The beginning of which was published during Mrs. Parker's life and later volumes given to the Society as a memorial to her, gathered and completed by her son, Brooks Parker. This outstanding activity of Mrs. Parker must be mentioned first, but also a record must be made of the fact that she participated in every way with all of the major activities of the Society, and was largely instrumental in securing money to take over the project to build our Club House, and later the money needed to secure the garden next door to protect the building from being shut off from light and sunshine.

The Pennsylvania Society was the first of the Corporate Societies to take action in protesting the deportation of the Belgians.

I was authorized to deliver the resolution in person to President Wilson. The audience with the President was arranged by Mr. Vance McCormick, at that time Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

The appointment was to have been at the White House, but owing to the stress of War the President had gone for the first time to the Senate Reception Room of the Capitol, where he received me most cordially, reading the hand-illumined resolution of the Pennsylvania Society, which records the action taken at the meeting. The President not only expressed complete sympathy with the request of the resolution, but asked how he might assist me. As I knew that Mrs. Metcalf, President of the Rhode Island Society, was in Washington on the same mission and had not been able to secure an appointment, I asked the President if it were possible for him to grant her an audience; this he cordially expressed his willingness and desire to do and instructed his secretary then and there to make the appointment. President Wilson then escorted me through the Capitol to the top of the outside marble stairs and continued a pleasant conversation and concluded what had been a very noteworthy interview.

In 1917 the Biennial Council was a particularly engrossing one for your president. Being Chairman of the Nominating Committee, and Chairman of the new Business Committee (to define the activities of the various Committees and also the duties of the National Historian), I was as well the National Chairman of Records. A tea was given by me, on arrival, at the Mayflower for the members of the Society residing in Washington to meet the members of the Pennsylvania delegation. My sister, Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, a member, entertained the Pennsylvania delegates at luncheon, where we were asked to meet the wives of two cabinet officers and their assistants.

American War Songs, while a National volume, was the work

of the Record Committee and the responsibility of your President as Chairman of the National Record Committee. I edited the captions which accompanied each song in the volume and wish to say that the volume has received constant recognition as to accuracy of its contents, excellence of its paper and type. I record with pride that no errors in it have ever been noted. The editing of the historical sketch of each song is my personal work. The Pennsylvania Committee was untiring in its supervision of all the details in connection with getting out this book. No additional funds from the National Society other than the $2,000 appropriated for the Record work were furnished. The Corporate Societies ordered copies in advance of its publication, thus making possible the cost of its publication. When the data was finally assembled and ready for the publishers the contents of the book were read and approved by Mrs. Lamar at her home in Atlanta, Georgia.

This book of patriotic War Songs, completed in 1923, was privately printed in Boston under the supervision of the National Chairman, prefaced "Dedicated in memory of Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt," who for so many years served the National Society as Treasurer, as well as ten years President of the Pennsylvania Socity, in which tributes from Mrs. Cox, our National President, Mrs. Winsor and Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton appear. The Corporate Societies were asked to contribute war songs of interest to their locality. Their response made the volume a truly National one. It was approved at the 1923 Biennial Council. At this Council Mrs. William Ruffin Cox, the Honorary President of the National Society, consented to have included the memorial which was presented in memory of Mrs. Cassatt at the 1921 Council. Mrs. Joseph Lucker Lamar, National President, furnished a brief sketch of the work of Mrs. Cassatt in the National organization to be included in the volume. (See "A History of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America from 1891 to 1933," page 99.)

1918-1919

At the time of the first World War, the Pennsylvania Society was the first to entertain men in the Service. The Society was affiliated with the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for several of these gatherings, one was at Christmas, at which time all fourteen hundred service men who attended were given gifts besides a delicious supper. It is estimated that ten thousand men have enjoyed these evenings through the individual and collective generosity of members of our Society. Miss Morris was the hostess and provider for one of the large parties; Mrs. Bertram Lippincott, Mrs. Mifflin, Mrs. Nagle, the Misses Bell at another; Mrs. Arthur Lea at a third gave one individually, as did her sister-in-law, Miss Nina Lea.

It had been the policy of the National Society that Corporate Societies were not to take part in public affairs, but as World War I was approaching, at the 1916 Council, a resolution was passed that war work of the Corporate Societies could be undertaken through the agency of the National League for Women's Service. Miss Anne

Morgan of New York was National President of this organization and Mrs. Edgar W. Baird was Chairman for Pennsylvania. The latter established service houses and canteens throughout the State. I was Vice-Chairman, and Chairman of the Germantown Branch of N.L.W.S. and wore the uniform of the organization throughout the war. This complete uniform, with shoes and hat, was given by request to the Smithsonian Institute to be on permanent display there, with other uniforms, as the one to represent the National League for Women's Service.

I was appointed Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee by Secretary McAdoo for the Third Federal Reserve District, which comprised the area of Delaware, Southern New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania. The raising of funds to conduct the War was its primary object. The Pennsylvania Society took an active part in the work of selling bonds, members had charge of booths throughout the State and were given the one at Independence Hall, which was in charge of Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr. At the close of the war a mammoth women's parade took place in Philadelphia, reviewed by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, at which time twenty thousand women were in line and marched on Broad Street from Girard Avenue to Wharton Street. I headed the procession with my aides: Mrs. Hutchinson from Pennsylvania, Mrs. Ridgely from Delaware and Mrs. William McK. Morris from New Jersey. The first division followed under the leadership of Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr.

On October 27th, an event of unusual impressiveness took place in Independence Hall. Six of our officers had the honor of being present. Twelve of the smaller nations of Central Europe, and myself, signed in the historic room on the first floor a Declaration of Independence which they had formed. Seated in the chair that had been used by John Hancock, each of the twelve representatives in turn signed the document. Then all adjourned to the platform outside near the new Liberty Bell which had been presented by the children of these twelve nationalities, and little girls in national costumes rang it with enthusiasm. Earnest speeches by the delegates followed. The President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, presided.

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1919-1920

During the early years of the Society, great interest was taken among its members in civic affairs.

In March of 1919 Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt and a group of prominent members protested to the Council, in the name of the Society, their opposition to the closing of Sansom Street — "As it is an entrance to Independence Square, and all thoroughfares to such historic places should be kept open." The commercial interests in the surrounding properties of this Shrine of Liberty were gaining in power and strength. It will be forever to the credit of Mrs. Chew that she, remaining at her home during the summer months, kept close watch on the progress of the movement, which was — by

chance or otherwise — brought to a culminating vote in the month of August, and this old thoroughfare was not eliminated. Mrs. Chew presented herself in person to Council and carried the patriotic message so forcefully that when the vote was taken it was found that the resolution to remove the street had been lost.

In June, 1919, Miss Daisy Grubb entertained the Board of Managers in honor of Mrs. Starr at Hopewell, Lancaster County. The gathering was addressed by Bishop Darlington, whose subject was "Ancestral Holdings," which dealt with the Grubb estates, farms and ore banks, and was most interesting and informative.

Another honor was the invitation for ten of the Board, with representatives of other patriotic societies, to meet the King and Queen of the Belgians in Independence Hall. On which occasion, I gave to the King an embossed copy of the petition about Belgium which I had presented to the President of the United States in January, 1917.

1920-1921

On June 17th, 1920, Colonel and Mrs. Paxson entertained the Society, the gathering taking place at the Buckingham Meeting House where Colonel Paxson delivered a scholarly address on "Penn's Country," alluding to the Penn lands, and their subsequent sale, surrounding Hollicong. Afterwards the assembled company was entertained at luncheon at their residence, "Elm Grove."

The Service Committee was in charge of a delightful occasion when the members laid aside all care to celebrate the Tercentenary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner in the rooms of the Historical Society. Ours was the first City, ours the first Society to celebrate this event. I presided, introducing guests of honor, including the British Consul-General, Honorable Gerald Campbell, and our eloquent fellow-townsman, Mr. Owen J. Roberts, later Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. There were four hundred members and guests present. The participation of our members from the outlying Counties added much to the spirit of the gathering. So large an assemblage of those whose forbears have been principal factors in the founding, developing and growth of the New World coming together to pay a reverent tribute to the past, creates an atmosphere of responsibility that is impressive. This was further emphasized by the fine addresses, which made the evening one of distinction.

In 1921 the Governor, and Mrs. William C. Sproul (a member of the Pennsylvania Society) entertained the Society at their country estate, Lapadea Manor, near Chester, Pa. This was the outstanding entertainment given during my term of office. A pavilion, dance floor and orchestra were provided for the entertainment of the guests, besides the luncheon, which was of a substantial nature. The Governor, in his address of welcome to the members, mentioned the historic sites in the neighborhood of Chester and the Delaware Valley. In the Historian's report appears this account of the meeting: "Their hearty hospitality made a day which is a delight to remem-

ber." It was our Annual Entertainment, and also celebrated the establishment of the first law courts in the Province of Pennsylvania. The Society gathered on the lawn and the Governor told of historic events in the vicinity, particularly of the settlement of the Swedes near Chester in 1643. He spoke of the fact that before him were descendants of Governor Mifflin, Thomas McKean, Simon Snyder and Governor Curtin, and added that "one does not need to talk Americanism to this audience." He told of the Old Friends' Meeting House where incidentally was given the first testimony for equal suffrage — and read a diverting minute of that meeting protesting against the dress of the women of the period.

Headquarters
1919-1920

The necessity of building and obtaining permanent quarters large enough to hold offices and meeting room for the Society was more and more forced on our attention. Finally in October, 1919, through the interest of Miss Lydia T. Morris, Mr. Maurice Bower Saul, representing her, secured an option on four buildings on Latimer Street. This property was acquired, with the addition of two more later, making six in all, through Mr. Saul's untiring efforts. He also arranged for the necessary financing and a bond issue with the Pennsylvania Company. The bonds were all signed by the three ladies:

Miss Lydia T. Morris
Mrs. Elizabeth W. Gribbel
Mrs. Sarah Logan Wister Starr

in charge of the undertaking. It was the first time in the record of the Pennsylvania Company that a bond loan had been signed by three women. Plans were secured and executed by Ritter and Shay, architects.

In the Historian's report, March, 1922, it is recorded:

"The cornerstone was laid with much solemnity on December 28th, 1921. The Dames organized in 1891, so this celebrated the thirtieth year. The service consisted of the usual opening exercises. It was impressive when several hundred women stood in the street, which was blocked off by policemen, on that beautiful clear December day — and repeated the Salute to the Flag, followed by the Lord's Prayer. One could almost hear the proverbial pin drop.

"Then the President gave an entertaining sketch of the progress of the building. Many pleasantries were interspersed, after which the box made of lead was placed in its setting — the President followed by other officers took the trowel to help fasten the box with its contents, which consisted of coins of 1891 and 1921, the Insignia of the Society, the Register, Annual Report, pictures of the New Library and Art Museum, daily papers, list of subscribers, names of the Building Committee, Finance Committee for the New Building, architect and attorney, and a photograph of the President of the Society."

The building was completed and occupied in a six months' period and open for use. The tablet on the building states:

THE
PENNSYLVANIA
SOCIETY
OF THE
COLONIAL DAMES
OF
AMERICA
FOUNDED
APRIL 8, 1891

"The Building is finished," read the minutes of October 18, 1922, recorded at Headquarters. "We are here in the House of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, 1630 Latimer Street. This should be a meeting of thanksgiving and rejoicing. The house is bright, cheerful, welcoming. Let us all love it, and be loyal to all that it stands for, and to one another."

(Miss Laura Bell, in accordance with an ancient custom in occupying a new building, carried into the structure a Bible and a little salt.)

Sulgrave Manor Replica

The National Society, having authorized the erection of a replica of Sulgrave Manor in the grounds of the Sesqui-Centennial to be held in Philadelphia in 1926 (the 150th Anniversary of the Independence of the United States), a Committee was appointed by the National Society to supervise the work, of which Mrs. James Starr was Chairman. The entire membership of the National Society participated actively in this event, Pennsylvania being charged with the responsibility of the erection, furnishing, operating, and removing the building, which was to be a replica of the home of the Washingtons in Sulgrave, England.

The National Committee was fortunate in receiving from Lord Lee of Fareham, Chairman of the Sulgrave Manor Board in England, Mr. Bloomfield's architectural measurements used for the erection of the Manor House, which were sent to Mrs. Starr by Mrs. Alexander Laughlin of Pittsburgh. By Lord Lee's personal interest in the project the completely satisfactory reproduction was made possible. The firm of Ritter and Shay (who were the architects of the building of the Pennsylvania Society's headquarters on Latimer Street) and are still consultants in repairs to be made, assumed the responsibility of erecting the replica on the ground assigned by the Sesqui-Centennial Commission. The work of erecting the building progressed steadily, and it is a fact to be recorded with pride for all concerned (builders, workmen and those members of the Committee who gave untiring efforts) that this happy statement was made a possibility—Sulgrave Manor, the exhibit of the National Society, was ready

for the dedication exercises on the day of the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial, June 1st, 1926, and the first exhibit to be completed in the entire Exhibition. The house was finished in 52 days.

On that day, Mrs. Starr, the Chairman of the National Committee, entertained the National President, Mrs. Lamar, and the National Committee, as well as the Pennsylvania Committee, at luncheon at Belfield. A business meeting was held, reports made, and authorization given for details required for the operating of the exhibit. From there the party went to the Sesqui-Centennial grounds and to the building, where they were received by strains of the band generously provided by the Commandant of the Navy Yard, which gave several selections. Official welcome was extended by Mayor W. Freeland Kendrick as president of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition.

Mrs. Starr called the meeting to order. The Right Reverend Thomas J. Garland, Diocese of Pennsylvania, made the invocation. Mrs. Starr gave a brief account of the erection of the building and thanked members of her Committee for their untiring efforts, the result of which gave evidence to the success which has crowned their achievement. Mrs. Starr then turned over the building to the National President.

Mrs. Lamar made the address of acceptance for the National Society. Her dignified and scholarly address gave the historical data for the cause of the erection of the replica.

Bishop Garland then pronounced the benediction, which was followed by numbers from the Navy Band, after which Mrs. Starr pronounced the exercises completed, and invited the eight hundred visiting Dames to partake of the refreshments provided by the Pennsylvania Committee.

The house gave the impression of having always been there, it was completely furnished and in order. Through the interest of Henry A. Dreer, seedsman (Mrs. Dreer being, incidentally, a member of the Society), the grounds were beautifully arranged, sod gave the impression of years of growth. A flag-staff was the gift of Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, from which the Stars and Stripes were proudly flying, the flag being the gift of Mrs. George H. Earle; while over the door of the Mansion a replica of the shield of Washington with its two bars and star (which proved the motif for our National flag) was placed. Around it all a fence, also the gift of Mrs. Arthur H. Lea, gave an air of privacy to the beautiful building which it enclosed.

While the work was one of the National Society, as a matter of recording for history the method employed by the Pennsylvania Committee in gathering together the articles exhibited in Sulgrave Manor, an account of what was in the building should here be mentioned. First of all, Mr. Bloomfield's plans and architectural drawings made possible for Ritter and Shay, the architects, to produce such a complete and convincing reproduction. While the cost of the building was met from the National funds, the services of the architect were a contribution, no accounting of the amount

of time was made, day and night hours could hardly have been recompensed. The crossed American and English silk flags, which duplicate the ones in the house in England, were presented, the American one by Mrs. Alvin A. Parker and the English one by Mrs. L. Webster Fox, National President of the Daughters of the British Empire. One portrait of George Washington was lent by Mrs. Bruns, President of the Louisiana Society of Colonial Dames, and another by Mr. John Frederick Lewis, President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

Authentic articles (an original chair and wooden plate from Sulgrave, an old Bible box and wooden candlesticks) were lent by Mr. Henry G. Morse, architect of a Sulgrave reproduction being built in Virginia, who also gave timely suggestions to Mr. Shay in the making of plans from architectural drawings sent by the British Sulgrave Institution. The replica of Sulgrave Manor in Philadelphia bore a striking resemblance to the Manor House in England.

A leaflet containing the historical data pertaining to the building, which was to be known officially as "Sulgrave Manor," the ancestral home of the Washingtons in England, was compiled by Dr. Anna L. Lingelbach, Professor of History at Temple University. This was to be for general distribution and was of inestimable value and presented to all who visited the house. Treasures were loaned from all portions of the United States; the responsibility for their placement, security and return being that of the Pennsylvania Committee.

A medal was struck to mark the event. It was designed by the sculptor Beatrice Fox, who is the designer of a stained glass copy of "Prayer of Washington" at Valley Forge Washington Memorial Chapel. The Chapman Decorative Company secured reproductions of the furniture to be seen at Sulgrave Manor in England. A restaurant was opened in the large room in the rear and was much patronized by visitors, operated by a group of younger members of the Pennsylvania Society, with Sarah Logan Starr as its Chairman. This was kept open during the entire time and added greatly to the receipts.

The diploma and medal were bestowed by the Jury of Awards. Mrs. William H. Wilmer, Secretary of the National Society of Colonial Dames, was notified: "The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition has awarded the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America a Grand Prize for the exact reproduction of the Ancestral Home of the Washingtons in England."

It should be recorded here, while the event of course is of later date, that at the closing of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration the management presented a bronze medal to the National Society for their building, as well as smaller individual medals for personal service connected with its erection. It was removed, the grounds put in order, returned to the City, and a check for $15,289.19 (the result of the sale of the building and all items) was forwarded to Lord Lee and recorded in a folder which was presented for the purpose by Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, one of our distinguished older members of the Pennsylvania Society, a member of the Mayflower

Society, and one of the founders of the Daughters of the Revolution, and an historian of note. This was a vellum document bound in gold-tooled leather with the arms of the Society upon its cover. It was illuminated in gold and colors with the names of the National Executive Committee and sent with the check to Lord Lee for $15,289.19 to further the restoration of the ancestral home of the Washingtons at Sulgrave, and may be seen there, recording these facts and incidents leading up to them. This was acknowledged by Lord Lee.

Sarah Logan Wister Starr

Mrs. Charles Roberts
President 1925-1927

Mrs. Charles Roberts followed Mrs. James Starr as President of the Pennsylvania Society, having been elected to that office at the Annual Meeting held in March, 1925.

She joined the Society in 1909 and was elected to the Board of Managers in 1914, which office she held until she became President. She also became Historian in 1914 and for the ensuing years, until she took office, gave many interesting reports of the Society's yearly activities.

Her administration as President was of short duration, from 1925 to 1927 inclusive, but they were years filled with faithful and untiring service. It was during this time that a Sinking Fund was established for the retiring of the Society's Building Bonds at their maturity in 1959.

Mrs. Roberts, on May 25th, 1925, unfurled the first flag to float over the Headquarters on Latimer Street. During the Sesqui-Centennial year she represented the Society at forty-four functions given by other organizations. Five invitations came from the Mayor and City of Philadelphia, ten from the State Society in High Street and sixteen from other Patriotic Societies. The British Consul-General called upon her twice. The remainder of these requests came from local organizations desiring her to represent the Colonial Dames in connection with the many celebrations relating to the Sesqui-Centennial.

Mrs. Roberts was deeply interested in the National Society's decision to purchase and restore Sulgrave Manor, the English home of the forebears of the first American President, in Northhamptonshire, and advocated the Pennsylvania Society's giving $5,000.00 for the restoration of the entrance hall of the building.

The National Society raised $100,000 for this project, undertaken in honor of the one hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of our Nation and since 1926 Sulgrave Manor, with the Stars and Stripes floating above it, has stood as a beautiful piece of American property on English soil.

In May, 1926, Mrs. Roberts went to Washington to head the Pennsylvania Delegation at a Biennial Council of the National Society. The Pennsylvania Society, having priority over the other

State Societies, has a very active part to play at these meetings and many are the demands upon the judgment as well as the tact of its President, both of which qualifications Mrs. Roberts proved she possessed in no small measure.

Written by:— MARGARET C. HOFFMAN
(MRS. BENJAMIN R. HOFFMAN)

MRS. JOSEPH B. HUTCHINSON
President 1927-1935

The reports of Committees as set forth show so fully the growth of the Society and the constantly increasing expansion of its interests and activities that it is difficult to choose the "high spots" of the eight years from March, 1927, to May, 1935, when I had the honor of serving the Pennsylvania Society as its President. The records of that period which I have reviewed are teeming with reports and descriptions of the increasing activity of our Society. How can a decision be made as one surveys the brilliant programs with distinguished speakers on appropriate subjects offered by the Lecture Committee under the Chairmanships of Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, Mrs. John B. Roberts and Mrs. William E. Lingelbach; or the exhibitions of Historic China, American Silver Heirlooms, Washingtoniana and other rarities by Mrs. Paxson's and Mrs. Baird's committees; or the awarding of the prize in the State Essay Contest; or Flag Day exercises with donation of a Flag of the United States to a school or troop of Scouts; or Mrs. Dixon's delightfully planned annual entertainments at historic places, including the rare privilege of visiting the "State-in-Schuylkill" and the City Troop Armory; or the visits to County Committees for their observances; or the marking of sites and structures with tablets, especially one on the bridge crossing the Susquehanna at the location of the Colonial Wright's Ferry (Columbia, Pa.) designed by John Wright's descendant, our member, Mrs. Henry S. Hiestand; or our luncheons at Headquarters, commemorative, festive, and thoroughly enjoyable — and our monthly meetings — all, are "high spots" to remember!

Special mention, however, should be made of the acquisition of ground to the south of and adjoining our headquarters which gave us a garden and assurance of sunlight and air — under a deed of trust Mrs. John C. Groome took title for the syndicate of eight members who purchased the property for the Society, which is now the owner. Properties adjoining on the East and the West also were purchased, thus giving us a most satisfactory holding.

In 1927 the Board decided that the religious impulse in the early immigrations to this land should be recognized with an annual church Service of Thanksgiving. Approved by the Society, this custom was inaugurated at Christ Church on November 6th and has been followed annually at Gloria Dei, St. Peters, Valley Forge Chapel, Old St. David's and other historic churches. The prayer written for the Society by Miss Laura Bell, formally approved and authorized by Bishop Taitt of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, is always read. (See under Patriotic Observance.)

The plan to educate Indian girls as trained nurses to return to their own reservations for service to their people, as originated by Mrs. Pease, Chairman of the Patriotic Service Committee, was established and has developed into a popular and valuable national activity.

Meetings of foreign-born Mothers' Clubs on Washington's Birthday, afternoons of Christmas Carols under Mrs. Parker's direction and Bishop Taitt's benediction, publication of Mrs. Parker's valuable book on Church Music in the 18th Century, the brilliant ceremonies marking celebrations of the anniversaries of the birth of George Washington, and of Benjamin Franklin, and the 250th anniversary of the landing of William Penn are never to be forgotten.

There was great rejoicing when we completed our quota of $30,000 toward the purchase of Dumbarton House (then called Bellevue) in Washington, D. C., for our National Headquarters.

In 1935 the Junior Membership was formed, a charming patriotic young group which is valuable and helpful.

This is a slight background for the many interests too numerous to mention in detail which these years held, for contact with our loyal membership was a constant joy. I am grateful to the Society for their confidence in entrusting to me the office of President for eight years of interesting, eventful, joyful services which period came to a close at the Council in May, 1935, when, as President of the Pennsylvania Society, I was elected President of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and assumed other duties.

Serena M. North Hutchinson

Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd
President 1935-1943

When the qualities of our Pennsylvania President were recognized and appreciated by the 1935 National Nominating Committee, and they very gently but firmly decided to reward our "Key Lady" by installing her as National President, great was my consternation! For at that time I was enjoying the simple requirements as your First Vice-President in Pennsylvania, in which I took great pride and pleasure. I was frankly very much worried when I took the chair as successor to one who had so justly deserved her new honor — doubtless the members were worried too! But as I faced them at that October meeting, when Mrs. Hutchinson resigned, following her election the previous May, I realized as never before that "Time Marches On" faster than we appreciate, and I felt the Colonial Dames needed the stimulus of younger blood, new faces, new ideas if we were to progress. Of what use are backgrounds if backbones of strength and courage of conviction do not accompany them to meet problems surrounding us today, which are as vitally challenging now as were those of Colonial Days? And so my seven years of service began — little did I know that between that date and the May of 1943, when I was released to

enable me to give even more of my time to Red Cross Services, that the greatest war in history would be taking place, and how true would be the saying of that heroic English woman of the first World War in making her supreme sacrifice, "Patriotism is not enough!"

My term of office started with the appointment of members to serve on a Junior Committee, our new form of membership (ages 18 to 35, paying initiation fee of $10 and annual dues of $5). Their interests were varied, studying the early history of Philadelphia in Colonial times, visiting historic houses and learning of the characters who played such an important rôle in Philadelphia and from whose homes beautiful pieces of furniture and china may now be seen in our Museum's houses. Another undertaking was a Study class of "Simple Steps in Politics," and on the lighter side, a series of cooking classes given in our Headquarters House, and what is interesting, they ate what they cooked! They cooperated with the Junior League in an enterprise to raise money for Mississippi Flood sufferers by assembling and showing a new collection of lantern slides, all of which was a forerunner of their excellent war services. One of the most successful of the Junior Committee's ventures was in answer to the appeal for recreational equipment to be sent to our men stationed in Iceland, where darkness is more prevalent than daylight. So many tickets were sold for a dance and supper for officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps that elevators to the Bellevue-Stratford Roof Gardens could not begin to take up the crowds clamoring to see what young Colonial Dames were doing for their country! We were able to supplement the Government recreational equipment with several thousand dollars' worth of indoors and outdoors sports supplies for off-duty hours in Iceland.

The Junior members soon became amalgamated into the regular committees which they like as much as we do, for age is not necessarily a call for distinction or discrimination.

Just before we went into the war, the Women's National Defense Committee of Philadelphia asked that a Committee of Colonial Dames be appointed to cooperate with them in investigating subversive activities. As a group of our members was very much concerned by hearing of arguments in public schools in favor of Fascism, or for the red flag of Communism, which was being exploited and enthusiastically waved at public meetings, it was decided by our Board to appoint a Committee of our own to investigate whether attempts were being made to undermine the fundamental principles of this our form of Government. Miss Emily Hopkinson, Mrs. Henry T. Dechert and Mrs. Harrison Smith were all actively engaged in this. A very stirring and informative talk entitled "Patriotism" was given on this subject at our Annual Luncheon by Madame Julia (Grant) Cantacuzene of Washington, D. C., under the auspices of our Lecture Committee. Madame Cantacuzene told of the work being done by the American Coalition in Washington — a group of some 100 patriotic organizations joined to investigate Bills coming up in Congress, concerning the defense

of our Country against enemies from within as well as those from without. The Society voted to subscribe $10 to a membership in the "American Coalition" in order to benefit by the information they were able to obtain and circulate. The action of the Pennsylvania Society in becoming affiliated with another organization was brought to the attention of the National Board, with the hope that as several other States were also greatly interested, some definite stand could be taken by the Colonial Dames. However, as according to our By-Laws, affiliation with another organization is not allowed, it was voted down and I withdrew the Pennsylvania Society from this and all further contacts.

The preservation and restoration of historic houses will always be a subject of interest to us, and foremost of the new projects was the rebuilding of "Pennsbury," the former home of William Penn. His place on the Delaware just above Bristol, happened to be quite near the old Pemberton Morris place called "Bolton Farm," a tract of some 500 acres which my father, Effingham B. Morris, had inherited. Out of courtesy to me, the Society in 1936 accepted the invitation of this grand old gentleman to hold our Annual pilgrimage at this home, built in 1690. The original grant-of-land document signed by William Penn was still hanging on the wall, giving one quite a thrill! It was a lovely day in June when about 250 Colonial Dames gathered to hear of the "Pennsbury Restoration" plans from Mr. Cadbury, Friend Moon and our beloved member, Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott, who had been so instrumental in securing necessary State funds for the rebuilding. It always takes a woman to add the really intimate and finishing touches to any plot or plan! After drinking our tea and eating strawberries and cream to our hearts content, we proceeded to visit the site of "Pennsbury." It took imagination to visualize what was then only ruins of a foundation, three years later a wonderful facsimile of the house was built according to the original plans discovered in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England. The house has been carefully reconstructed in every known detail, even to copying fragments of glass and tiles found in the rubble of the ruins. The landscape gardening is being done with such an abundance of material, that shades of William Penn and his children might be able to hide 'most anywhere in the shrubbery to watch and marvel at the throngs of visitors to this historic place.

Another old house, "Grumblethorpe," the Wister house in Germantown, restored and maintained by the Landmark Society, has secured for itself our interest and help. It is of Revolutionary fame, for it is here General Agnew of the British Army was taken after being wounded on October 4th, 1777, as blood stains still visible on the floor testify.

"Wheatland," the home of Pennsylvania's only President, James Buchanan, although far later than the Colonial period, interests us, and we were very glad to accept the offer made to our Society (by Lancaster organizations who had purchased the property), that we should furnish and maintain the room occupied

by Harriet Lane, the President's niece, who acted as his hostess at the White House as well as in his country home. Quite lovely old family furniture is being installed in this house of Victorian times. Individual members gave $500 towards restoration of this room.

I cannot resist in this account of a few years of my sojourn with you as your President, to tell you of what was to me of outstanding interest, and a cause for a combination of pride and congratulations to those responsible. It was the exhibition of old silver, shown under the nomenclature of *Three Centuries of Historic Silver*. Such rare pieces made by the old silversmiths were shown and such care was taken that all should be verified, made viewing this collection an event long to be remembered. To Mrs. Alfred Coxe Prime, editor of the book of the above title, published by the Society, describing the exhibition, and chairman of the Committee, we owe a debt of gratitude. Philadelphians have many rare things which have belonged in the same families for generations, and it is to be hoped that they will retain them always, even in this changing and over-crowded era. Another publication, *Letters of General John Forbes* represented an enormous amount of research work done by the Allegheny County Committee and edited by Mrs. George Pearson. It contains valuable information concerning military movements and settlements in early Pennsylvania in Revolutionary times. I want also to include our appreciation of the little A.B.C. Book, written in verse and illustrated by Junior members. Each letter of the alphabet represents an historical event in Pennsylvania's history, whimsically and humorously told, enjoyed by adults as well as children for its tidbits of gayly presented information.

The crowning event of all of our publications was the fourth and last volume of *Church Music and Musical Life in Pennsylvania in the 18th Century*. This it will be remembered was the idea of Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker, and was made possible through her great generosity and the untiring efforts of Miss May Atherton Leach, who compiled the vast number of manuscripts, maintaining for all time a valuable record. Our gratitude for this is very sincere, and in appreciation of Mrs. Parker's thoughtfulness, we keep her memory alive in the Society by continuing her idea of holding a Christmas Carol Service, under the auspices of the Historical Research Committee, each year — a never-failing joy to our members. Our beloved Historian, Miss Laura Bell, who for many years chronicled the events of the Society for our Annual Meetings, found among the old archives in City Hall, William Penn's "Prayer for Philadelphia," published in 1684. Had we needed a testimonial of her interest in historical documents, this alone would have been proof, but it was but an addition to much other research work done with untiring spirit, and keen mentality.

The Biennial Council of 1937 was one of great interest for it included the celebration plans in connection with the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution in Philadelphia, September,

1787. As your President I was included in all the patriotic observances here, and as the chairman of the National Constitution Committee for the Colonial Dames, I was brought into close contact with the Presidents of the other states, all of whom carried out excellently planned events in their schools, museums, in public gatherings with patriotic speakers, etc. We had asked permission to install a bronze plaque in Independence Hall, giving the dates upon which each of the Colonial States had ratified the Constitution and the names of each state's signers, but we were not permitted to carry out this plan owing to an act of City Council, passed some years before, forbidding Tablets! Therefore the Pennsylvania Society submitted the plan to the Colonial States with the idea that this bronze tablet be placed upon the wall at Dumbarton House, Washington. The enthusiasm and cooperation was wonderful, and all states shared equally in the expense and the gratifying result of our efforts. A large representation of the Dames and guests of honor assembled by the steps leading to "Dumbarton," and Mrs. Hutchinson, our National President, unveiled the Tablet, asking me to make the presentation address. (See under Tablets Committee.)

Mr. Sol Bloom, member of the House of Representatives from New York, who was the chairman of the National Constitution Committee, was the speaker at our meeting of the Biennial Council, and as our Colonial Dames Constitution Chairman it was my duty and pleasure to escort him to the platform. His statement that the National celebrations would begin on September 17th, brought me to my feet immediately in protest, as the Pennsylvania Society had been assigned the date of May 25th on which they were to conduct ceremonies in Independence Hall. The Mayor and other city officials and officers and Boards of civic and patriotic organizations all having been invited by the City to be present. It was therefore more than disconcerting to be told "nothing of importance would take place until September, the anniversary of the signing!" I had to speak up for our Dames and tell our honored guest in no uncertain terms, that we were recognizing in Philadelphia the date in May when, a sufficient quorum of Delegates being present, George Washington took the chair and declared the convention to be open for the consideration of the great task before them. We may have the reputation of being slow, but this time I informed him we in Philadelphia were leaders! We had quite an animated discussion, neither one giving in, and when it became time at the end of his speech for me to escort him out of the Ball Room, holding 350 of our Delegates, he amused all by affectionately putting his arm around me and with his cheek against mine whispering, "You don't mind do you, for I like your martial spirit!" (I am afraid I must have inherited this from my ancestor, Captain Samuel Morris of the 1st City Troop of Cavalry, General Washington's Body Guard!)

Our Pennsylvania Dames' celebration at Independence Hall was impressive. The hall was filled to capacity with representative citizens and groups from all walks of life. The flags of all the South American Republics added to our City's Flag and our own, made

a brilliant setting. Mr. Jared Ingersoll, a descendant of the signer, was our guest speaker, and I can assure you it was no easy task to preside at such a gathering. As I looked across that sea of faces packed in the hall and saw the desk and chair opposite to me which had been used by General Washington, patriotism and awe combined in my emotion.

Following the ceremonies we adjourned to the building of The American Philosophical Society (founded by Benjamin Franklin), where the Pennsylvania Dames had been invited to hold their Reception. Another honor accorded to us was the opportunity to view the Philosophical Society's collection of valued antiques.

In cooperation with other Patriotic and Civic Organizations, all planting trees, we planted 13 oak trees, gifts from the 13 Colonial States, on "Constitution Avenue" in Fairmount Park. In my absence from town, Mrs. Henry H. Pease the 1st Vice-President, acted as hostess to the Presidents of nine of these states and with Mrs. Hutchinson, entertained them at a delightful dinner at the Acorn Culb, following the outdoor event, our Headquarters being closed for that month.

Stenton Mansion was the scene of many patriotic luncheons. How greatly we miss the late Miss Maria Logan its former owner, and how deeply we appreciate the articles of furniture formerly in Stenton and the goodly sum of $20,000 she left in trust for the use of the Dames as long as we remain custodians of the property which is deeded to the City.

A set of colored slides made from old prints, chiefly found in the Historical Society, and using wording from Washington's own Diary of the dates on which the Constitution Convention was in session, gave me pleasure to compile and to show in various other States. The slides are on file at Dumbarton House and in the House of the Colonial Dames in Philadelphia.

In October, 1939, World War II had started and the suffering in all Europe. I returned home that fall with the feeling that the sooner we organized for Red Cross work, the better prepared we would be for the inevitable. Accordingly I appointed Mrs. Francis A. Lewis to organize a work room for surgical dressings, knitting and sewing at the House of the Colonial Dames. How faithfully and with what extraordinary results she accomplished this fact, statistics show, but equally fine was the loyalty and good will created by her in our work room. Her heart was in her job from beginning to end of the war, and words can but faintly tell of our appreciation.

Soon after we entered the war our Board decided to raise money to send ambulances for the use of the British-American Ambulance Corps. We purchased three ambulances costing $4,050.00, shipping them overseas, and as $763.00 was collected later, this fund we voted to send to Miss Peggy Harrison, the grand-daughter of our former President, Mrs. C. C. Harrison, for her use in Finland where she had been ordered to drive a Red Cross Ambulance, the only American Woman on duty there.

The National Society decided the support of the United Services Club House at Ketchikan, Alaska, would be the best way we could help our G.I.'s. Thousands of dollars were contributed by all of the States, Pennsylvania holding her own valiantly.

The Pennsylvania Society also gave $500 towards the furnishing of new Recreation Rooms at the Navy Yard, and the Library, and in this line what a fine work Mrs. J. Lloyd Coates did in personally collecting thousands of books and magazines for the ships on their way to the war zones from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Her efforts were untiring and our appreciation unlimited.

A new Chapel was built at the Navy Yard and a full Communion Service of lovely old silver was donated, by Mrs. Frederick A. Packard and a few others of us who wished to contribute for some special reason. This was used at the Dedication Service, as well as a beautifully embroidered super-frontal altar-piece and book markers, the work of Mrs. Arnold G. Talbot and her daughter Frances. The wonderful war records of individual members appear in our war record book.

(For account see under Golden Jubilee.)

Space forbids my including all the details of this Jubilee Council, so I will but refer you to the Jubilee Report I made for our State, as it was almost a resumé of our activities. (See Fiftieth Annual Report of The Pennsylvania Society.)

The last evening of the Council there were several private dinners, one of which I gave of about fifty guests, in honor of our National President and Officers, and again I quote: "a feast of reason and a flow of soul between friends, as well as to provide rare viands of more substance," as it was described, seemed to be a happy ending to our Jubilee festivities! Mrs. Hutchinson went out of office, having made many friends in her tireless trips all over the country, and I am sure she created more interest in the Society nationally. We welcomed our new President, Mrs. Ethelbert I. Low, of New York, and as Chairman of the Nominating Committee, I feel keenly interested and confident she will ably fill all requirements.

Eleanor M. Lloyd

Reports of Early Committees

Founded 1891-1897

Committees listed in the
Ninth Annual Report, 1900,
the first listing.

Finance
Examination of Papers
Supplemental Claims
Committee of Thirteen
House
Library
Printing and Publishing
Lecture
Prize Essays
Star-Spangled Banner
Entertainment
Rules and By-Laws
Historic Houses
Relics for National Museum
Books for Manila
Flag Day

Flag Day

1891

1891—The institution of Flag Day was suggested by Colonel J. Granville Leach. In the minutes of the Colonial Dames for June 15, 1891, it is recorded that Colonel Leach had spoken to Major and Mrs. Edward Carpenter of his idea to make June 14th, the day of the adoption of the American flag by Congress, a special "Flag Day" throughout the country. He wished to have the Sons of the Revolution and the Colonial Dames join the movement.

At a meeting of the Society on April 25th, 1893, Colonel Leach's suggestion was affirmatively acted upon and this resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Flag of the United States was adopted on June 14th, 1777,

Therefore, Resolved, That the Society of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania respectfully request the Mayor and all others in authority in this city, and all private citizens to display from their residences, public offices and places of business, our National emblem on June 14th, and that this day may hereafter be known as "Flag Day," and that on that day the children of the Public Grammar Schools be gathered together as far as practicable and a small flag be given to each child, with a few words as to the origin of the American Flag.

On June 7, 1894, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, the chairman of the

Flag Day committee, read a paper which had been circulated by the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution among various societies, public schools, press associations, etc., etc., urging the annual celebration of "Flag Day" by displaying the National Flag on June 14th, and cordially endorsing the action of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America which had been the first to inaugurate the observance of the day.

On November 19, 1894, Mrs. Gillespie made the following report:

> "On January 6th our President requested me to attend the celebration of Flag Day, June 14th, by the Children of our Public Schools. The time being short, I went at once to the Mayor to ask his sanction for the use of the Council Chamber for the distribution of flags. I went to Horstman's store to see if 500 flags could be had on so short a notice, and finding that they could, I went to Mr. Weneil Hartman, who told me that Councils were to meet on the 11th and I would have to wait their decision. I saw Dr. Brooks, Superintendent of Public Schools, who consented to allow 500 children to come to the State House if we could secure the Hall. On Monday, 11th, I found from Mr. Hartman that we could have the Council's Chamber from 10 until 12 on the 14th. I ordered the flags. The Mayor had accepted our invitation to be present and, in accordance with wishes expressed at our meeting, Mr. Herbert Welsh had been asked to speak on the occasion, and had accepted. We also carried out the wishes of the Society and the acting Secretary and invited the other societies in this City in sympathy with our own. Promptly on June 14th we assembled at 10 A. M. and Dr. Brooks, who had promised to be with us, if possible, soon followed. The children assembled. Many had only standing room.
>
> "The ladies of the Committee distributed the flags before the Mayor and Dr. Brooks arrived. The children were attentive when both the gentlemen spoke, urging upon the boys and girls a spirit of patriotism. After the speeches, the Mayor asked whether one of the teachers could not begin "The Star-Spangled Banner." No one volunteered, and he then asked if there was no boy ready to start the song. They shook their heads and the Mayor called upon the girls to perform this duty. A little girl rose up and began. In a moment all the children were singing with a hearty good will. They were then dismissed. I feel sure there was no one on that very warm day regretted that they had come to help the children up the ladder of patriotism."

Between the years 1897 and 1901, hundreds of children from various public schools attended the Flag Day celebration.

The historian for 1902 wrote in her report that 275 children from the Asa Packer School were entertained by the Colonial Dames at Stenton. Seated on the lawn in front of the old mansion, singing patriotic songs accompanied by cornets, the children made a most attractive and patriotic picture.

By 1912, the enthusiasm of the School Board for the celebration waned and the school children were no longer allowed to attend the exercises planned by the Colonial Dames. Feeling that the observance of Flag Day had become general, the Colonial Dames did not reappoint the Flag Day Committee. The Society, however, under the auspices of the Patriotic Observance Committee, continued to present American flags to schools, churches, and other institutions.

In 1914 the Committee called attention to a newspaper article reporting that a school in the Southwest had appealed to Washington for a flag, most of the pupils never having seen one. A flag was sent to the school.

In 1916, the Hayes Mechanics Home and the Richboro School received flags.

The ladies of the Committee were greatly encouraged by the gift of a $1,000 Liberty Bond from Mr. Francis Howard Williams in memory of his wife. The gift was to be known as the "Mary B. H. Williams Memorial." The income from the bond was "to be used yearly for a patriotic celebration at some school or institution on Flag Day." Between the first presentation in 1921 and the golden Jubilee year — 1941 — twenty-two flags were given:

1921—Vernon Park, Germantown.

1922—Y.W.C.A., Germantown.

1923—Beth Eden Mission.
Brashear Settlement, Allegheny Co.

1924—Crozer Hall of the Y.W.C.A.

1925—Southern Home for Destitute Children.
Home for Indigent Widows and Single Women.
Quarry School, Marietta, Pa.

1927—Temple University.
A mountain school in Kentucky, where the exercises were halted by the river overflowing its banks.

1928—School at Laurelton, Union Co.

1929—Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.
Company of Junior Marines, St. George's Church.

1930—Home for Training in Speech of Deaf Children.
Oldest Chartered Orphanage, Wallingford.

1931—Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.

1932—Washington Memorial Chapel.

1933—St. John's Church, York, Pa.

1934—Forty-Fort Meeting House, Luzerne Co.

1935—Boys' Club, Big Brothers' Association.

1936—The Misses Wharton's School, Bryn Mawr.

1937—West Philadelphia High School.
United Service Club.

1938—Workman Place Settlement.
Southern Home for Destitute Children.

1939—House of Industry.

1940—Philadelphia Home for Incurables.
Water Tower Civic Center, Chestnut Hill. (A flag pole was given by Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel.)

1941—Boys' Club of the Lighthouse in Kensington.
Girl Scout Troop No. 345.

Members of Mrs. Williams' family attended and often took part in the exercises. Her daughter, Mrs. Baltzar de Maré, never missed an occasion for twenty-three years and her son, Colonel Churchill Williams, attended whenever it was possible for him to do so.

Entertainment

1892

In the Constitution of the Society—Article IX:

"It shall be a standing rule of this Society to hold a commemorative entertainment once every year. The Board of Managers shall have power to arrange for such entertainment at the special dates which may be deemed most appropriate."

1891 No entertainment the first year.

1892 The celebration of Washington's Birthday. "To consist of music, simple refreshments and speeches appropriate to the occasion."

1893 A joint celebration of George and Martha Washington's birthday.

1895 Celebration of the first landing of the Swedes, in 1643, under Governor Printz at Tinicum Island, now in Delaware County. Breakfast was served to 331 people.

1896 Commemoration of the Second Inauguration of George Washington.

1898 Celebration in Congress Hall of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

1899 Visit of Colonial Dames to Mt. Vernon.

1900 Celebration of the opening of Stenton Mansion.

1901 Commemoration, at Chester, of the landing of William Penn on Pennsylvania soil.

1903 Commemoration of the wedding of Colonel and Mrs. Washington. Pilgrimage to Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia.

1904 Pilgrimage to Old St. David's Church, Radnor, Pa.

1905 Luncheon at Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott's house, "Oak Hill," Bethayres.

1906 Commemoration of the meeting of the Council which appointed Thomas Lloyd, Thomas Holmes and William Haigul to draw up a charter for Philadelphia in 1684.

1907 Celebration at Valley Forge on June 15, the date upon which command of the Continental Armies was given to General Washington.

1908 Commemoration of the signing of laws for Pennsylvania by William Penn in England, April 25, 1682. Entertainment at the new building of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

1909 Celebration of May Day at Bartram's Gardens.

1910 Celebration at the Academy of Fine Arts in honor of the marriage of William Penn and Gulielma Springett.

1911 Entertainment at Stenton to celebrate the granting of the custodianship of Stenton to the Society.

1912 Garden Party at Stenton to commemorate the first planting of James Logan's garden.

1914 Entertainment by Miss Lydia T. Morris at "Compton," Chestnut Hill.

1915 Entertainment at Mrs. Hampton L. Carson's house, Rydal. General tea at Stenton in celebration of Colonial Dames Day, May 20th (established 1910). At this party the Fuller sisters sang.

1916 Entertainment to commemorate the Silver Anniversary of the founding of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America — by Governor J. Willis Martin at the State in Schuylkill.

1917-1918 Yearly entertainments of the Society postponed on account of the war.

1919 Dedication of Martha Washington window in the Valley Forge Chapel.

1920 Commemoration at Buckingham Meeting House of the encampment of Washington's army along the Neshaminy Creek.

1921 Entertainment at Chester in commemoration of the establishment of the First Public Building in Pennsylvania. Luncheon at Governor and Mrs. Sproul's estate.
Pilgrimage to the old Rush homestead in Byberry, Philadelphia.

1922 Celebration, in conjunction with the Genealogical Society, of the coming of the Swedes, 1638-1654.

1923 Entertainment at Stenton in honor of the "Origin of the Stars and Stripes."

1924 Commemoration of the Battle of the Brandywine at Birmingham Meeting House. Tea at Mr. Victor Mather's, where the foxhounds were shown by huntsmen and whip.

1925 Reception at Stenton. Chief Joseph Strongwolf, an Oneida Indian, was present and made an invocation to the Great Spirit.

1926 The Sesqui-Centennial.

1927 Commemoration of the Battle of Red Bank, at Red Bank, New Jersey.

1928 Celebration of the 200th anniversary of Stenton.

1929 Entertainment at Bartram's Gardens.

1930 Pilgrimage to Washington's Crossing.

1931 Entertainment at the Armory of the City Troop.

1933 Pilgrimage to Fort Hunter, Harrisburg, Pa.

1934 Celebration at Stenton for the Tercentenary of the Founding of the Maryland Colony.

1935 Entertainment at "The Homestead," Byberry, the birthplace of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

1936 Entertainment at Mr. Effingham B. Morris' place, "Bolton Farms," near Bristol, Pa.

1938 Commemoration of Francis Daniel Pastorius at Stenton.

1940 Entertainment at "Batsto," New Jersey, the old Wharton estate.

1941 RESOLVED, that the usual Annual Entertainment given by the Society be dispensed with this year and that the funds allotted in our Budget for this purpose be transferred to our Red Cross Committee, to be disposed of as the need arises.

In addition to their own entertainments, the Pennsylvania Dames sent representatives to the celebrations of the National Society and of other State Societies of the Colonial Dames of America, as well as to celebrations given by such organizations as the Sons of the Revolution, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Historical Society, the Fairmount Park Art Association, various churches, and the Plymouth Pilgrim Tercentenary.

In 1924, the Colonial Dames assisted the Philadelphia Music League during Music Week by participating in a pageant called "The Inspired City" held at the Academy of Music. A group of the Dames appeared in the section "Revolutionary Epoch" dressed as notable Colonial women.

In 1926, the Dames took part in another Music League pageant held in the Stadium at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. This one was called "America" and the Tableau in which the Dames appeared was "Washington at the Bridge at Trenton."

Lecture

1893

"In April, 1891, our Society was organized."

In the annual report for 1896 is the following: "The plan of having our own members contribute to the general entertainment and instruction of the Society especially in the way of informal talks and the telling of anecdotes, as well as by reading papers was instituted by Mrs. Roland G. Curtin, Chairman of Entertainment Committee, and by Miss Helen Bell in the Colonial Talks begun in January, 1893.

"The plan has been admirably carried out by Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs, now Chairman of Entertainment Committee, who emphasized the idea of the Conversational anecdote, by herself relating very charmingly the story of the courtship of Jonathan Meigs. Most interesting and instructive papers have been prepared and read to us by Mrs. William Curtin, Miss Ida Cushman, Miss Alice Grant; while upon such musicians in our Society as Mrs. Spencer Ervin, Mrs. W. H. Robinson and Miss Elizabeth L. B. Dwight, we have made heavy demands which have been generously and delightfully honored."

In these years the Lecture Committee and the Entertainment Committee seem to have been one, but, in 1898, Mrs. Edward T. Bruen is spoken of as being Chairman of the *Lecture* Committee and the first record of a lecture under the Committee is reported in our card index:

> "Mr. Sydney George Fisher gave a talk on Colonial Houses and Manners in Pennsylvania"; it is recorded that he made the suggestion that the "land immediately surrounding Christ Church be bought to add to the Church Yard, in order to give a better view of the historic building."

From this time the records of the succeeding years are on file and make most interesting reading. It would seem that the outstanding men and women of their day were called upon to make their contribution, including many who were members of the Society.

The subjects were mostly historical and in great part Colonial. The manners, customs, clothes, china, architecture, churches, art, theaters, music, celebrated characters, soldiers, sailors, statesmen, painters, botanists, churchmen, all were portrayed. It is quite thrilling to go through the list. It is too bad that all the papers are not in the possession of the Society, it would be a most valuable and instructive collection.

In 1902, the Lecture Committee had charge of an important exhibition of old silver. (See under Loan Exhibit.)

A diverting description of one of the events in 1903 is the following:

> "An invitation was sent to the Pennsylvania Dames by the Lecture Committee to a reading by Mrs. Lorin (Margaret) Deland, author of *Old Chester Tales*. The response in numbers was startling. After a lunch, given by Mrs. Arthur Lea, the difficulty was to get the guest of the occasion to her proper place in the Assembly Room. Dames filled the halls, stairs and covered every part of the Audience Room."

A beguiling performance must have been that given by Mr. John C. Abbott, of Boston, on the subject "Colonial Dressing in America" in 1909: "His charming intonation and cultivation added much to the pleasure of the audience, and his model, Carolina of the Colonies, a most attractive lay figure, was equally lovely in the costumes of the early French period, as in the demure Quaker dress and close bonnet of William Penn's time. The Lecture Committee is to be congratulated on giving a new and amusing form of

entertainment. One wonders how 'Carolina' changed her costume."

In 1911: "The Lecture Committee is to be congratulated again when a lecture of unusual scope and interest was given in America Hall at the Falls of the Schuylkill by Dr. Charles K. Mills on Colonial, Revolutionary, Post Revolutionary times, illustrated, and in cooperation with The Businessmen's Association; the hall was filled with women and children who clapped vigorously when a familiar house or scene was thrown upon the screen."

As we see, many of the lectures were held at places of interest, and the number given each year varied. Three and four in the early years, but many more later on, according to the following quotation: "During the year (1931 and '32) the Lecture Committee provided programs for 25 Thursdays, 13 were prepared from original material especially for the Society."

From 1900 until 1926 the chairman was not designated excepting for the year 1918-19 when Miss Mary Lloyd Serrill is referred to as chairman. The personnel of the Committee changed frequently.

1926 to '27 Mrs. Wilfred Lewis was chairman; 1927 to '32 Mrs. John B. Roberts; Mrs. William E. Lingelbach from 1932-38 and Mrs. Francis R. Packard 1938-41. The Society owes a great debt of gratitude to Mrs. Lingelbach for the splendid type of addresses and entertainments that were provided during the years she was chairman; they are all worthy of mention, many were outstanding, but space is lacking in our short review of the fifty years. It would also be gratifying to recall all the members of the Society who were responsible for so many of the interesting addresses. Mrs. Gillingham gave three talks on her valuable collections; Miss Anna Linn Bright entertained the Society three times, and Mrs. Lingelbach twice.

During the last three years one lecture was given at the Philadelphia Library, when it was on Locust Street, and one in the Library of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Exhibits from four outstanding collections were shown with addresses by the owners, including the last one in April, 1941: "A Review of the History of Stenton Mansion," by Mrs. John Bancker Gribbel, showing some of the rare treasures from Mr. Gribbel's collection, pertaining to the times, which seemed a very fitting way to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of The Pennsylvania Society.

Prize Essay
1893

The earliest record of the Prize Essay Committee appears in the minutes of a meeting of the Society on April 25th, 1893. Mrs. Ernest Zantzinger, as chairman, was authorized to offer two prizes—$40.00 and $10.00 in gold — for the best essays on Colonial subjects to be written by Philadelphia girls between the ages of fourteen and seventeen. Nothing is recorded as to the result that year, but in January, 1894, a motion was carried providing that the Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold Memorial should take the form of a prize ($25.00), to be offered to a member of the graduating class of the

Girls' Normal School. The essay to win this prize in 1895 bore the title: "On the Standard of Education and Training and the Consequent Possibilities of Self-Support for our Philadelphia girls as Compared with those of the young Women in Colonial Days." For many years the Committee in charge of this work continued to present these prizes in memory of Mrs. Arnold.

In 1907, it was decided that the scope of the Prize Essay Contest should include all the counties of Pennsylvania in which local committees had been formed. Six counties entered the initial contest: Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Dauphin and Montgomery.

The competing counties throughout the years were as follows:

Adams
Allegheny
Bucks
Chester
Clearfield
Crawford
Dauphin
Delaware
Fayette
Lackawanna
Lancaster
Lycoming
Montgomery
Northumberland
Philadelphia
Tioga
Venango
Washington
York

The subjects covered the development of Education, Transportation and Postal Service in the Colonies; the influence of Quaker, Welsh, German and Swedish settlers in Pennsylvania; the part played by women in the building of our Commonwealth. There were biographies of Penn, Washington and Franklin, also an account of "The Early Churches of Colonial Pennsylvania," as well as an account of the part Pennsylvania played in the drafting of the Constitution. There were besides general subjects such as "What It Means To Be A True American," and "America's Debt to France."

Certain counties, however, were forced to withdraw on account of the indifference or active opposition of school superintendents and teachers.

In 1941, the participating counties included: Allegheny, Bucks, Delaware, Lackawanna, Montgomery, Philadelphia, Washington and York. Further details on the Prize Essay contests can be found in the County Committee Reports.

Several of the Prize Essays have been printed in the Annual Reports.

Congress Hall
Independence Hall
1894

The interest of the Society in Independence Hall was twofold: the members wanted a place to hold their meetings and they wished to restore the building to "its original Colonial condition." In 1894, formal application for the use of a room was made to the Mayor. The next year, a plea for the preservation of the building was worded as follows:

"Philadelphia, April 8th, 1895

"To the Legislature of Pennsylvania, now assembled:—

"We, the underwritten members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, lineal descendants of the citizens of our Country who bequeathed to all men and women freedom and pure government, do most respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body the necessity for the preservation of those buildings in Independence Square in this City in which our National Government first saw the light.

"We mean not only the building known as Independence Hall, but the building at Chestnut and Sixth Streets, which was for ten years the Capitol of the United States, and where Washington and Adams were both inaugurated President, also the building at Chestnut and Fifth Streets, where the Supreme Court of the United States sat for many years.

"We pray your Honorable Body to prevent the destruction of any of these buildings. Let them remain forever as object lessons to young and old.

"The sight of them and the remembrance of their history will assuredly arouse in the hearts of all the spirit of patriotism, which in this our Country should never be allowed to languish."

The Ordinance, giving the Dames use of the building, was signed on June 27, 1895.

An Ordinance

To authorize the occupancy by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames and the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars, of the building situated at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets now occupied in part by the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, by the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and by the Prothonotary.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames and the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars to occupy when vacated all of the several rooms in the building situated at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, which said rooms are now occupied in part by the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, by the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, and by the Prothonotary, for the purpose of restoring the said rooms as far as practicable, to their original condition and of holding meetings, and of preserving and exhibiting colonial and revolutionary flags, devices and mementos therein. They expressly agree to permit no occupancy thereof for the purpose of revenue unless by express permission of City Councils, nor perform any act involving any expenditure by the City unless authorized and directed so to do by ordinance of Councils: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall interfere with the temporary use of Room B in this building by the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania: Provided further, That nothing

herein contained shall deprive the Chief of the Bureau of City Property of the supervision and control of said rooms.

Section 2. The City of Philadelphia reserves to itself the right to cause said societies to vacate said rooms and to resume possession and occupancy of the same at such time hereafter as the municipal authorities may desire so to do by the passage of an ordinance to that effect and that the sum of fifty (50) dollars be paid into the City Treasury for printing this ordinance.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of June, A. D. 1895.

Charles F. Warwick
Mayor of Philadelphia

Since the use of the building was to be shared with the Society of Colonial Wars, the following agreement was reached:

That the Senate Chamber and adjoining room on Sixth Street side, on second floor, be reserved for use of the Colonial Dames, and the North room and adjoining room on the East side of entry, for use of the Colonial Wars, and that the Prothonotary's office on the ground floor be reserved for joint occupation by the two Societies.

Each Society was to have exclusive possession of the aforementioned rooms on the second floor of the building, but for Entertainments the Society of Colonial Wars would gladly give the Dames the use of their rooms, and would hope for equal concessions from the Dames.

In March, 1896, the Colonial Dames entered into formal possession of the rooms.

A Committee of Thirteen — typical of the thirteen original states — was formed to care for the space allotted to the Colonial Dames.

Later, the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects undertook the work of restoring the entire building. It was finally finished and the key was handed over to the Mayor, who accepted the building in behalf of the city.

On October 22nd, 1913, the following resolution was sent to Mr. W. H. Ball, Chief of the Bureau of City Property:

At a special Committee meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, held to consider the question of vacating the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall (given to the Society in the year 1896 for their occupancy, by an Act of Councils), it was

RESOLVED: To return to the City the restored Senate Chamber in order that it shall be used exclusively as a Museum for public instruction, understanding that by so doing the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America gives up the Senate Chamber, which by an Act of Councils was given to them for their use in the year 1895.

Be it clearly understood, however, that if for any reason the Ordinance of 1895 is not rescinded by Councils, and new Ordinances or permission be given to other Societies to use the rooms in Congress Hall, then and then only, will the Pennsylvania Society of the

Colonial Dames of America claim a right to the use of the Senate Chamber, which was restored by said Society in the year 1895, at a cost of $2,500.00.

(Signed) Mary J. B. Chew
Anne Hollingsworth Wharton
Amelia Mott Gummere
Ellen Waln Harrison (President)

This letter was received from Mr. Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, in which he thanked the Society for their action with regard to Congress Hall:

Office of the Mayor,
Philadelphia
December 11th, 1913

Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison,
President, Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames,
1618 Locust Street, Philadelphia

Dear Mrs. Harrison:—

The Director of the Department of Public Works has informed me of your communication of October 22, to the Chief of the Bureau of City Property, advising him of the action taken by your Society on October 15 with reference to the Senate Chamber in Congress Hall. I understand it was largely through your efforts that this was accomplished, and I want to assure you of how much I appreciate your interest.

The Colonial Dames, in this most gracious act, have added another link to the chain of patriotic deeds with which they are to be credited. I have been very desirous that this most sacred and historic building should be used only as a national museum, and I believe the action of your Society will be far-reaching in its influence for good.

With kind regards, believe me,

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Rudolph Blankenburg
Mayor

Tablets
1894

In the minutes of the Society on June 7th, 1894, the following resolution appears:

"Resolved, that a standing committee be appointed to place from time to time tablets upon places of historic interest."

Several Tablets were installed by different County Committees.

The first one to be placed by the Philadelphia Dames was at Bryn Mawr College as a memorial to Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. In 1903, a committee, with Mrs. James D. Winsor as chairman, decided that patriotic education of young people, so dear to Mrs. Gillespie's heart, would be a suitable memorial and that a special scholarship in American History should be created at Bryn Mawr College, to be competed for annually. The deed of gift was drawn for $1,000 and the additional contributions paid for the erection of a Tablet in commemoration of the above facts.

This tablet was unveiled in the Library Cloister on May 15th, 1907, with Mrs. Winsor making the presentation. The inscription reads:

The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, having established a scholarship in American History at Bryn Mawr College, in honor of
ELIZABETH DUANE GILLESPIE, a founder of the National Society, has set up this tablet in record thereof.
A great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, she was, like him, diligent in the performance of every patriotic and civic duty, and ever zealous in the promotion of public education.

In the summer of 1913 a tablet was placed on an elm tree in front of Independence Hall near Washington's Statue, to commemorate the planting of a row of elm trees in front of the building by our Society. This tablet was the gift of our member, Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson.

In October, 1925, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, our Society placed a marker on the site of the Playwicky Indian Town of 1682 in Bucks County, on the farm of the Van Artsdalen family who had owned and occupied it for six generations. A motion picture of the exercises was taken and later shown in Philadelphia, when those of us who had been present could "see oursels as others see us"!

In 1928 our Society joined with several other patriotic organizations in contributing to a fund for the remodeling and equipping of a room in the old Federal Building at 9th and Chestnut Streets, to be used for the final examination of applicants for naturalization. A bronze tablet on the wall of this room, commemorating this action, was dedicated on February 14th, 1929. Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Chairman of our Patriotic Service Committee, represented our members. The building was afterward demolished and the tablet disappeared, to be found later in a tavern in New Jersey.

In cooperation with the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, our Society placed a bronze tablet at 18 N. Front Street, Philadelphia, marking the site of the first house occupied by William Penn in Pennsylvania, in 1682. Members of the Welcome Society joined in the dedication ceremonies on October 24th, 1932. Here is the inscription on the tablet:

WILLIAM PENN
1644-1718
During his first visit to Pennsylvania, 1682-1684
Lived in a clap-board cottage built in 1682 with
a pale fence and gates set well back on this front
street lot about 100 feet north of this marker.
Marked by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission
and
The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America
1932

In 1937, the Society had intended to erect a bronze tablet in honor of the Signers of the Constitution of the United States at Independence Hall. This, however, was not allowed. In consequence, at the Biennial Council of the National Society, it was decided that such a tablet should be designed, paid for by the different States contributing equal sums and erected on the wall of the garden at Dumbarton House, in Washington, D. C., the National Society's headquarters. The Constitution Tablet was unveiled on May 3rd, 1938. Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd, President of the Pennsylvania Society and chairman of the National Constitution Committee, made the following address:

"Mrs. Hutchinson, our National President, members of Colonial and Associate State Societies of The National Colonial Dames of America:

"This privilege, accorded to me as Chairman of The National Constitution Committee, is an honor which has been bestowed upon The Pennsylvania Society, and as their representative, I greet you most heartily.

"During the year which has passed since our last Biennial Council, each State has had the opportunity and has welcomed the chance to prove in various ways interest in and loyalty to our Constitution, as evidenced by celebrations.

"We are standing here together to pay our tribute to those great statesmen of 150 years ago, who by their wisdom, tolerance, patience and farsightedness framed the document under which 'We, the People' have grown as a nation. The fifty-five delegates who attended The Constitution Convention were very varied in character and type. They met, as you know, daily from May 14, 1787, to September 17th. Almost without exception they were men acquainted with public affairs, lawyers predominating; forty-two had been delegates to the Continental Congress and eight had been Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The habit of regarding the present as the era of youth receives a shock when we consider the ages of some of the individual statesmen who created the system under which we live. Alexander Hamilton was 30; Madison, 26; Edmund Randolph, whose resolutions formed the basis of the early debates, was 34; Governeur Morris, who reduced The Constitution to its present literary form, was then only 25; Oliver Ellsworth, 42, to say nothing of Benjamin Franklin's 81 years, still of the greatest value to his Country.

"The most debated questions around which controversy surged were the two proposed systems of governments. These, as weighed in the balance, were: Should we have a Federal Government based upon the supremacy of the States, or the National idea subordinating State concerns to the interest of the Country as a whole? Upon these pivotal points of view the wheel of our destiny as a Nation slowly turned. Many ideas divided or welded the opinions of the various delegates, even

New England and Virginia were recorded at times as glaring at one another; Connecticut and South Carolina indulged in unexpected caresses; a small State like Delaware hurled defiance at its big neighbor, Pennsylvania; and Massachusetts, with a self-confidence which was afterwards to become a highlight in American politics, read lessons in the art of self-government to its less enlightened associates.

"This gives but scant information of the tremendous controversies previous to affixing of signatures.

"The honor of the first State to ratify goes to Delaware, December 7th, 1787, approval unanimous.

"Pennsylvania followed five days later, December 12th.

"New Jersey resolved on ratification without dissent, December 18th.

"Georgia gave her adherence January 2nd, 1788.

"Connecticut was just a week later, January 9th.

"The Convention of Massachusetts came next, and here there arose strong arguments. It was in Massachusetts that the proposal of amendments by State Conventions originated, not as a condition of ratification, but as a recommendation of the proper consideration of which they were convinced. Massachusetts then ratified February 6, 1788.

"Maryland, April 28th, by a large majority.

"South Carolina, May 23rd, by a vote of 149 to 73.

"New Hampshire, having met in March, promptly adjourned owing to delegates having been instructed to oppose adherence. They, however, met again and signed on June 21st, which gave the ninth ratification necessary, as formerly agreed by the delegates to The Constitution Convention for putting The Constitution into effect.

"Virginia's ratification was obtained June 26th, after intense arguments, voting 89 to 79.

"New York followed by the close majority of 30 to 27.

"North Carolina did not ratify until after the new Government was in operation, signing November 21st, 1789.

"Rhode Island, not having called a Convention, found that she with North Carolina, might be in danger of being treated as foreign countries in trade agreements, so changed her mind about aloofness and ratified by a narrow vote of 34 to 32.

"Thus was formed, as Chief Justice Chase has called it, 'an indissoluble Union of indestructible States.'

"The names to be read here shortly are those many of you bear — names of ancestors through the memories of whose courage there has been brought to us a full understanding of the privileges of American democracy. The right to participate in our great scheme of elective and responsible government, unequalled the world over, is a responsibility we, as citizens, share, and it is ours to guard.

"May the Tablet which has been erected by our National Society bring to the attention of those who pass by and to those members who follow after us in the long future of our Country, the proud recollection of the Signers of The Constitution. They were inspired men, and we, as Colonial Dames, proudly accept the challenge of these statesmen of the past and believe in the integrity of our American manhood to forever uphold the honor of our Constitution.

"In closing, may I just say that by bringing to the attention of the Nation at large, through the medium of various Celebrations of the 150 years that have passed since the Signing of The Constitution, perhaps recollections of National events will again rewrite National character, and Statesmen, instead of Politicians, will arise, and thus we Colonial Dames will have served our Country."

Loan Exhibit
1895-1940

The first important Loan Exhibit was held at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, April 29th and 30th, 1902, in charge of the Lecture Committee. More than one thousand pieces of old silver were lent, all antedating 1812. The exhibition was free and open to the public. J. E. Caldwell & Co. cooperated. A private view was held the evening of April 28th, Mrs. Richard Gummere, chairman of the exhibit, presiding.

Mrs. Bissell, Colonial Dame of Delaware, gave a talk on old silver, illustrating it by several pieces of the collection. The exhibit was considered of such importance that Mr. J. H. Buck of New York was telegraphed: "Come over or miss the chance of a lifetime." Among the many treasures there was a porringer and a tankard (by Johannis Nys) which had belonged to Thomas Coates, who died in 1619. A combination fork and spoon, dating before 1625, which had been the property later of Dirck Wessels Ten Broeck. There were many examples of spoons: the primitive rat-tail, marrow, the elaborate Apostle and many others. A silver pitcher, which later belonged to Franklin's London friends, the Stevensons, and a two-handled loving-cup, date among the earliest. A number of interesting coats of arms and crests appeared: a salver of American make with the Mifflin coat of arms in the center; a platter with the Boudinot crest; the caster with the Corbet arms, which belonged to one of the earliest mayors of Philadelphia (Robert Strettell), the ale mug of George Ross, the Signer.

Among articles of priceless historical association that have been saved from "the grip and withering of Time" there were: the porringer of William Penn, plain and fine; the Communion Service of Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia, Pa., given by Queen Anne; a chalice and patten marked "Annae Reginae," another of Queen Anne's gifts belonging to St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J.; a fine pewter service of St. Davids, Radnor; Franklin's cream pitcher, with cover, given by Fothergill, and his inkstand; the hospitably large and

handsome bread tray of Robert Morris; Anthony Wayne's creamer and bowl; a pitcher of Paul Revere's; the silver-mounted rapier of Major William Powell and an exquisite specimen of the work of Dubois, the Philadelphia silversmith; a teapot that had belonged to Colonel Joseph Cowperthwait, the fighting Quaker.

The central case was filled with specimens of the silversmiths' art, other than English and American. This attracted great attention. In short, the Lecture Committee "builded better than they knew," when they planned and carried out so successfully the first Loan Exhibition.

The following is a list of loan exhibits held from 1895 to 1940 when War activities temporarily put an end to such interesting events.

1895 Exhibited Colonial relics at Women's Colonial Exposition, Atlanta, Georgia.
1902 Silver, at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.
1912 Heirlooms, by the Allegheny County Committee.
1921 Fashions of Bygone Days, held at Stenton.
1922 Music and Musical Instruments of the 18th Century.
1922 Silhouettes, at the Acorn Club.
1925 Reproductions of Old Quilts.
1925 Heirloom Quilts.
1926 Samplers and Needlework of Early American Period, at Headquarters.
1927 Articles of Apparel and Accessories of the Colonial Period.
1929 Silver: American.
1931 Historical China.
1932 Washingtoniana.
1933 Mementos of our Colonial Ancestors.
1936 Chalice of Antioch, at the Franklin Institute.
1937 Silver: both English and American.
1940 Heirlooms, exhibited by the Juniors.

Flag of the Society

1895

In the early days of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, it was thought advisable to have a flag of our own. Mrs. James Mifflin asked Mr. George Cuthbert Gillespie to make a design, stipulating only that the colors should be white and red. This was because the Colonial colors were white and red. The British soldiers, as we know, were called red coats, and portraits of Colonel Washington show him in his Colonial uniform of a red coat and white trousers. We are Colonial Dames, descendants of British subjects, therefore it seemed fitting we should have Colonial colors. The flag is white with a red field in the center, and on that is emblazoned the white and black coat of arms of William Penn. (In heraldry, white is often depicted in silver.) So our flag is composed of the Colonial Colors, white and red, with the Coat of Arms of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania.

The three flags which are brought to the platform at the stated meetings of the Society are:

1. The American flag.
2. Flag of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.
3. Flag of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

Star-Spangled Banner

1895

At a Stated meeting of the Society on February 13th, 1895, Mrs. George Dallas Dixon brought up for discussion the subject of our national anthem — "which should it be, the Star-Spangled Banner, America, or Hail Columbia?" As a result of her interest Mrs. Dixon was made Chairman of a National Anthem Committee, with Mrs. E. D. Gillespie and Mrs. Loper Baird to assist her. Mrs. Dixon presented the following resolution on that day which was later acted upon: "Resolved; that the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America propose to the societies in other states the adoption of the Star-Spangled Banner as our national anthem, and that all state societies unite in petitioning Congress that this patriotic and much-loved song shall be the national anthem."

The next year, Mrs. Francis H. Williams became chairman. At the meeting on November 18th, 1896, she presented the following resolution:

> "Resolved: that our State Societies petition Congress for legislation looking to the adoption of the Star-Spangled Banner as the national song, and that other patriotic societies be urged to cooperate and assist in arousing public sentiment accordingly."

Another resolution was offered, in 1898, by Mrs. Williams:

> "Whereas, the tendency of American thought and feeling is in the direction of a more pronounced outward recognition of our nationality, and as the Star-Spangled Banner is generally recognized as the National Anthem, it was resolved that the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America do respectfully request that the proprietors of theaters and other places of popular resort have the Star-Spangled Banner frequently played, and that the audience be requested to rise upon all such occasions."

Mrs. Williams reported cooperation from most of the theater managers, so that by 1900 the majority of playhouses in Philadelphia were including the song in their regular programs, and at the Academy of Music the familiar strains by the Orchestra brought that great audience immediately to its feet. An increasingly favorable reaction was observed in the schools which Mrs. Williams had visited herself, with the request that the pupils be taught the national air, to rise and stand at respectful attention when it was sung or played. By 1904 the Star-Spangled Banner was unofficially accepted as our National Anthem.

In 1908 the indignation of the Committee was aroused when it was learned that a group had offered a money prize to the writer of the best national song. Mrs. Williams wrote to Washington . . . "that national hymns cannot be made to order for the sake of prize money but must be produced in some moment of poetic and patriotic inspiration over a great national crisis," and asked the status of the Government on this matter. The Secretary of War replied "that while the Government had not adopted by law a national air, page 512 of United States Army Regulations provided — 'the flag will be lowered at the sounding of the last note of retreat, the band playing the 'Star-Spangled Banner'.'" Navy regulations provided that "All officers and men shall stand at attention whenever the Star-Spangled Banner is played, unless engaged in duty that will not permit them to do so." The British Navy issued an order that the song should receive the respect due a national anthem.

By 1913 Mrs. Williams felt that the goal set by her Committee was definitely in sight. The stirring words of Francis Scott Key were firmly entrenched in the hearts of our citizens, and any person remaining seated during the playing of the national air was regarded with wonder and severest disapproval. The name of the Committee was now changed to Patriotic Observance, with the following group as members: Mesdames Edward P. Davis, Baltzar de Maré (Mrs. Williams' daughter), Charles W. Nevin, C. Stuart Patterson and Thomas Potter, Jr.

In 1919 the following and last resolution was presented to the Society by Mrs. Williams and her Committee:

> "Whereas, the Colonial Dames of America is an organization whose fundamental principles are the spreading of patriotism throughout the land — therefore, Resolved, that we, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, pledge ourselves to stand at attention during the unfurling or passing of the American flag, thus showing our reverence for the Stars and Stripes and setting an example to all to revere the flag of our country which is also the emblem of hope for all nations; that we pledge ourselves to stand at attention whenever the Star-Spangled Banner is played."

There is no doubt that the twenty-seven years of untiring effort on Mrs. Williams part contributed in no small way to the final adoption by Congress in 1931 of the Star-Spangled Banner as our national anthem.

Examination of Papers
1897

At a meeting held on May 1st, 1891, it was resolved that those who had enrolled themselves as members of the Society should not invite others to join the Society until their own eligibility had been passed upon. It was further resolved that a committee be appointed to examine into the eligibility of those present.

And so commenced the functioning of the committee, known in the early years as the Eligibility Committee. Until December, 1893, there is no record of who comprised this committee, only a list of the newly-elected members of the Society. At this time, Miss Anne H. Cresson was engaged to serve as genealogist, to verify the services on all claim papers, and to assist the Registrar.

In 1896, the Board of Managers decided that the line of descent on admission claims should be examined and verified. Later, verification of Supplemental Claims (claims of eligibility from more than one ancestor) was included in Miss Cresson's work.

Although in November, 1894, a resolution was passed to accept members from non-colonial states, no mention was made in any of the minutes of such admissions until 1900.

The first time the Committee is listed as The Examination of Papers Committee is in the Annual Report of 1900. There were four members:

Mrs. William H. Ingham, Chairman
Mrs. John P. Logan
Mrs. Richard Peters
Mrs. Frederick A. Packard, Registrar

As the years passed, the Committee's responsibility increased a hundred fold.

In 1939, the examination of papers and the supplementary claims committees were merged and a member, Mrs. Clarence F. Hand, was appointed as the Society's professional genealogist.

All certified papers, Bible records, etc., which have been used as reference for the claimant's line of descent, are stored in a fireproof cabinet at the Society's Headquarters. Another copy is also kept at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Library

1897

The Library has emerged from a few dusty volumes stored away in dark corners to a fine collection of books pertaining to everything colonial and ancestral. Very few of the books have been actually bought but, through the years, have been generously given by members of the Society. If a publication of especial interest to the Colonial Dames appears, it always finds its way to our bookshelves.

In 1903, Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott presented the Society with an engraved design for a bookplate.

In 1930, Miss Hannah Cresson Wright, a professional librarian, became chairman of the committee. It was under her leadership that the small collection of books assumed the proportions of a library.

In 1941, there were 535 books. They are catalogued and each volume contains the book-plate of the Colonial Dames.

Register

1897

By 1897, the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America felt the necessity of registering the names of its members and of those ancestors from whom descent might be claimed by Colonial Dames.

The first Register was ready for distribution in 1901 and was followed by new editions in 1911 and 1928 and with a supplement in 1930.

Historic Houses

1897

The Society's interest in the preservation of Colonial houses of our city began as early as 1897. Upon investigation, Stenton Mansion was chosen as the most appropriate selection. The custody of the mansion proved to be a major undertaking for the Dames in Philadelphia. The report on this historic house will be found under Stenton.

Reports of Committees

Founded 1900-1941

Committees listed in the
Fiftieth Annual Report, 1941

Memorial
Finance and Budget
Rules and By-Laws
Business, Printing and Publishing
Examination and Filing of Entrance Papers
Preservation of Historical Records
Historical Research
House
Headquarters Garden
Lecture
Prize Essay
Stenton Mansion
Entertainment
Loan Exhibit
Historic Activities
Patriotic Service
Contemporaneous Records
Library
Gunston Hall
Publicity
Red Cross
Wheatland
Junior Members
County Committees

Historical Research
1904

In 1904, a Committee on Research was formed, the object of which was "to bring to light some of the stored-up treasures of our country (but chiefly in Pennsylvania) in the shape of unpublished letters, diaries, and documents of historical interest, and so to assist, in some degree, in the recording of history." This committee has accomplished some of the most important work of the Society—the editing, compiling and publishing of the books that are accepted as standard reference authority in their various fields. The first committee was as follows:

Mrs. Frederick S. Giger
Mrs. Herman Hoopes
Mrs. Charles P. La Lanne
Mrs. W. Goddell Clark
Mrs. Robert Tinley

In 1912, its name was changed to Historical Research Committee.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker (1915-1931) an "Evening of Colonial Music" was given and an afternoon of "Ancient Christmas Carols," also an entertainment to hear and see "Music and Musical Instruments of the 18th Century." In 1926 Christmas Carols were first sung at Headquarters.

Listed As
Publications of the Society

No. 1—1905. Pamphlet, edited by the Committee on Research, consisting of *Various letters* from Benjamin Franklin, Mrs. Deborah Franklin, George Washington and Captain John Steele.

No. 2—1906. *Various letters* to and from Susanna Wright - James Logan and Charles Norris.
Committee:—
Mrs. James M. Longacre
Miss Elisabeth McClellan
Miss Anne H. Wharton
Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer
Mrs. Charles P. Keith

No. 3—1914. *Forges and Furnaces in the Province of Pennsylvania,* prepared by Committee on Historical Research, Mrs. James M. Longacre, Chairman, illustrated with photographs.

No. 4—1926. Vol 1.—*Church Music and Musical Life in Pennsylvania in the 18th Century,* compiled by Committee on Historical Research, Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker, Chairman.

Church Music Vol. II—1927 (No. 4 of the Society).
Church Music Vol. III—part one, 1938 (publication No. 4).
Church Music Vol. III—part two, 1946—all volumes illustrated with photographs.

No. 5—1938. *Three Centuries of Historic Silver,* compiled by Mrs. Alfred Coxe Prime, Chairman, Silver Book Publication Committee. 1000 copies were printed. Illustrated with photographs. (In 1940 Mrs. Prime was elected Chairman of the Historical Research Committee.)

Other Publications of the Society

Congress Hall, Philadelphia. Third Edition, 1897.

"The Calendar of Notable Women," 1922. (Copies of portraits from the thirteen Colonies and the District of Columbia.)

"In the early fall," wrote Miss Laura Bell, "during the long-continued strike of taxi men and others, the Historical Research Committee distributed nearly one thousand printed copies of William Penn's Prayer for Philadelphia, written in 1684; a timely reminder in 1938 of good citizenship which was well received by all sorts and conditions of men."

William Penn's Prayer

And thou Philadelphia — the virgin settlement of this Province — named before thou were born — what love — what care — what service — and what travail — there have been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee. O that thou mayest be kept from the evil that would — overwhelm thee — that — faithful to the God of thy mercies — in the life of — righeousness — thou mayest be preserved to the end. My soul prays to God for thee — that thou mayest stand in the day of trial — that thy children may be blest — and thy people saved by His power . . .

House and Landmark
1908

Under Miss Mary Winsor as Chairman, the aim of the Landmark section of the committee was to restore and reset old milestones, then mostly in a dilapidated condition. Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer of Lancaster County reported that twenty-eight of the stones on the turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster had been restored, but that three of the series could not be found. A thorough scrubbing with gasoline brought out some of the inscriptions but recutting proved necessary in certain cases. On the King's Highway or "Old Road," the oldest stone road in Pennsylvania, built in 1730, many of the original milestones had been found, one being in use as a doorstep. Miss Frazer's account of the way the stones were found is amusing: She tied a white handkerchief to the spoke of her carriage wheel, then counted the number of revolutions necessary to cover the distance between the markers for a mile. Having thus obtained a standard of measurement, the start was made from a certain stone and the revolutions of the wheel carefully noted. When the proper number had taken place the party alighted for a search along the roadside, over fences and in nearby fields! This clever device was the means of rescuing a number of long-lost milestones.

Restoration of the old Penn milestones on the Gulph Road was also undertaken and the stones there were protected by a railing.

By 1911, twenty of the milestones placed on the Bristol Turnpike in 1773 had been recut and reset, four of them having disappeared. The first stone was discovered at 3424 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, marking the third mile from Market or High Street. A report was also given this year on the condition of the old taverns and other buildings. In 1912-13, a milestone in Skippack Village was restored.

In 1915-16, the restoration of the milestones on Providence Road between Chester and Media, built in 1683 and 1700, was completed. Interesting facts were secured from the Park Commission on the history of the bridle path along the Wissahickon, this path once being an Indian trail.

By 1929, our Society had been responsible for the recutting and resetting of 105 milestones in the environs of Philadelphia.

After this date, the Committee worked for the removal of unsightly and dangerous billboards near the highways.

In 1936, the Committee (then called Colonial House and Landmark) took part in the movement to preserve old Carpenter's Hall, back of 320 Chestnut Street and to surround it with a small park.

This committee was then absorbed by one called Historic Activities, as the aims of both coincided according to plans outlined by the National Society.

Preservation of Records

April 26, 1895 — Resolution from minutes of the Society:

"Whereas, We understand that a Bill (House Bill 106) is now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania authorizing the recording of old Deeds at the expense of the State, and feeling the great importance of the facts thus sought to be preserved, it is therefore unanimously

"Resolved, That the measure meets our earnest approval, and we urge its passage by the Legislature in the belief that it would rescue from oblivion, for the benefit of future generations, a vast amount of valuable information."

Preservation of Existing Records

1913

Article II: The objects of this Society shall be to collect and preserve manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementos of bygone days, etc., etc.

At the Board Meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America held April 13, 1912, Mrs. James Starr was authorized to present at the Biennial Council in Washington, D. C., on May 3, 1912, a resolution that the National Society undertake to make a collection of certified records for the Society.

Her suggestions were accepted, and the National Preservation of Existing Records Committee was started with Mrs. Starr as National Chairman. Following this action by the Biennial National Council, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt appointed Mrs. Starr as chairman of a Pennsylvania Committee for the Preservation of Existing Records. The meetings were held in the West Wing of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Members of first Committee:

Mrs. James Starr	Mrs. Walter Jackson Freeman
Mrs. Louis F. Benson	Miss Ella Parsons
Mrs. Edward P. Davis	Miss Elizabeth Smith

One of the first activities of this Committee was to assist the Massachusetts Society in preparing a catalogue of old samplers made before 1815. Photographs were included in this publication.

In order to collect records and arouse interest, teas were given to which members were invited and asked to bring a record, either to be filed as an original or photostated for Pennsylvania's collection. On each invitation was written "only those bringing records are expected." The first of these Record Teas was held at the home of Mrs. Charles C. Harrison on January 21, 1914. Many others followed, and by May 175 original and certified copies had been assembled. At one tea sixty-three members were present, bringing with them 100 historic records.

In 1919, two of this committee undertook the compilation of data of the World War I work done by our members. (See Contemporaneous Records.)

The Charles Moore Morris collection of 636 documents of family data, presented by Mrs. James S. Merritt, a granddaughter of Mr. Morris, was completely catalogued by 1921. Mrs. Louis F. Benson considered the material so important (it included an original grant signed by Penn) that she had it catalogued at her own expense. It is now in our files at the Historical Society in Philadelphia.

In cooperation with the National Society, the committee assembled the material for the book of *American War Songs*, dedicated to Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt and published in 1925. This was comprised of songs of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish American and World War I.

Interesting documents such as commissions, deeds, wedding licenses and letters as early as 1660 are included in our files, many on old parchment and bearing signatures of great men of the past. One is a commission of Pierre de Teisseire as Captain, signed by Louis XVI of France in 1786, and another a receipt for a church bell signed by Paul Revere. There are 645 folders and a card index of 5075, each card a record in itself, making the location of items possible. Thus data of the early history of our country is being preserved for posterity. (See also under Custody of Ancestral Papers.)

Contemporaneous Records
1917

For the last twenty-four years a collection of clippings, invitations and other activities of the Society has been kept. In the beginning, this was handled by the office, but in 1917 the matter was becoming important with the activities due to war work added to the growing prestige of the Society and a large scrapbook was begun. A glance at the ten years recorded in this first volume is practically a history of the Society itself, such as the photographs and newspaper accounts of the dedication of the window donated to the Valley Forge Chapel in 1919, invitations from representative groups in local and national activities, and so on.

A second large volume was begun at the end of ten years, and at this time the care of this work was turned over to what was then called the Committee for Preservation of Existing Records. Mrs. James Starr, who was President, had conceived the idea of gathering together the records of the war work carried on by active members of the Society, so she enlarged the Committee to eighteen members under the able Chairmanship of Mrs. Walter Freeman. A systemized sheet was sent to all members of the Society who were asked to fill out the blanks in their own handwriting, telling of their own activities and those of the male members of their families who took part in the World War. The members acceding to this were also asked to have photographs taken by one photographer, so that they could all be of a uniform size for binding. The natural shyness of true patriots, who did not wish to boast of their individual efforts, being overcome, compilation took from 1919 to 1922. At the end of that time enough material had been gathered to fill three handsome volumes covered in the blue of the Society, each volume enclosed in a substantial box of its own, to ensure preservation. Every part of the work, except for the actual book-binding, was done by the Committee. Mrs. Freeman wrote the introduction. Mrs. W. Goodell Clark wrote in the names of the Committee and attended to the editing of the material which makes today a most interesting and valuable collection.

The work of the general Committee became so large at this time that Mrs. George M. Boyd took over the task of filing and tabulating the general records under what is now known as the Preservation of Existing Records Committee and Mrs. W. Goodell Clark took over the care and final compilation of all the books including the clipping books as Chairman of the Committee on Contemporaneous Records.

Another book in the care of the Contemporaneous Records Committee is one presented by Mrs. Jacqueline Harrison Smith, to contain written biographies of deceased members of the Society. Access to these volumes desired by visiting members of the Society from other States may always be obtained by applying to the Committee through the Office at Headquarters, 1630 Latimer Street.

Filing and Cataloguing

1916

(1920-1930)

On February 18, 1920, the Chairman of the Filing and Cataloguing Committee reported that the work of that Committee had been suspended during the War, but that progress was again being made.

On October 20, 1920, the count of the papers filed by the members of the Society showed (for 1522 members) 4187 genealogical papers, 352 certified papers, 32 photographs and photostats, 408 other papers, making the present total of papers in the care of the Committee 4979.

On February 16, 1921, three additional steel cases were purchased, thus completing the set of eight filing cases at the Historical Society.

On December 16, 1925, the chairman stated that the Committee was locking up in its files at the Historical Society a great amount of historical material which she felt the Committee had no right to keep inaccessible. Mrs. Hallowell was most anxious that members should realize this fact and file their certified papers in future with the Record Committee.

It was RESOLVED, That Certified Papers, accompanying ancestral papers, shall be, when properly indexed, placed under the care of the Records Committee at the Historical Society, where they may be accessible for research, when the applicant is accompanied by a member of one of the Committees of our Society in charge thereof.

Custody of Ancestral Papers

1938

On March 16, 1938, Mrs. Hallowell, Chairman of the Custody of Ancestral Papers Committee, reported "There is no Committee in the whole Society as valuable and important as this one. These papers have been kept inviolate. We have eight cases filled with over 13,000 items, and we meet every week of the year except during the summer months." She invited members to call at The Historical Society after eleven o'clock any Tuesday morning when the Committee is holding its regular meeting, so that they may learn with what care the records are catalogued, filed, and preserved.

Patriotic Observance

1913

This committee was the successor of the Flag Day and also of the Star-Spangled Banner Committees. (See under these headings.) The members of it were especially interested in cultivating respect for the American flag and for the adoption of the "Star-Spangled Banner" as our national anthem. They shared with the Service Committee the privilege of giving flags to schools.

Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson inaugurated our annual Thanksgiving celebrations, which are still held in churches of historic interest. On November 25, 1928, the service was in Christ Church, in 1929 in Gloria Dei (Old Swedes' Church). The prayer of our Society, composed by Miss Laura Bell, was used for the first time at this service:

> Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who hast given us our land, our homes and our opportunities for service, we have come together this day as a body, to thank Thee for these gifts, and in remembrance of our forefathers, who laid the foundations for our welfare. May we, as Colonial Dames, in gratitude for our many blessings, continually increase in love for Thee and in service for others, and, loyal to Thee and to our Country, may we always uphold the standards of religion, morality, and patriotism. We ask this in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

War Service
1915-1919

The Society entered into the following phases of war work:

1. Endorsed the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany.
2. Registered in the National League for Women's Service.
3. Protested against the Deportation of the Belgians.
4. Participated in Relief for Belgian Sufferers.
5. Donated $6,019.50 to National Relief Fund.
6. Assisted in the Red Cross Campaign for Funds.
7. Purchased 2061 stamps from the War Savings Stamps Committee.
8. Equipped an auditorium at the Navy Yard for the entertainment of Sailors and Marines.
9. Contributed to the support of the United Service Club.
10. Registered $1,434,700 Liberty Loan Bonds purchased through the Society.
11. Organized a "Comfort Branch" and arranged to have hospitality extended to Pennsylvania service men in other states.
12. Marched in a parade of 20,000 women headed by Mrs. James Starr and her aides.

In 1919, this group, now called the Service Committee, joined with the Historical Society to give two evenings a week to entertain service men. Motor service to convalescents in the Naval Hospital was added in 1920 to this program. This Committee prepared the record of the Colonial Dames for the War History Commission.

In 1923, War Work records were compiled by the Committee for the Preservation of Existing Records.

1939-1941

Work during the first two years of World War II:

Ambulances for England	$4,050.00
British War Relief	133.00
Finnish Relief	743.00
European Relief	313.00
Committee to Defend America by aiding the Allies	125.00
Red Cross	533.00
	$5,897.00

Red Cross

The following report, written in 1941 by Mrs. Francis A. Lewis, Chairman, summarizes the work of the Red Cross Committee:

The Red Cross Committee was organized in October, 1939, and ever since then has met at the House of the Colonial Dames on Tuesdays from ten to four P. M. Its object has been to make Surgical Dressings and to sew garments for the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chapter of the American Red Cross.

In spite of a very hot summer and much "Flu" this winter, a large group of serious, dependable and hard-working Dames are faithful and regular in attendance.

At the time of the European Relief Fund drive last summer the sum of $313.00 was contributed to the American Red Cross by members of the Society through this Committee. During the winter of 1940-41 a plea was made for Emergency Kits for bombed civilian women in England, and for this fund forty-three persons contributed the sum of $182.00, which represented 150 Kits.

There have been many generous gifts to the Committee of supplies for the Workroom and of many pounds of wool to be knit. There are five sewing machines constantly in use, three of which were purchased from cash donations, and the other two lent.

Up to March, 1941, this Committee has made and returned to the Red Cross Chapter Headquarters the following articles:

10,510 Surgical Dressings
335 Knit Sweaters and Children's Knit Suits
427 Pairs of Socks
632 Sewed Garments
183 Donations of Garments, etc., from members

Six members of the Society took the Red Cross First Aid Course at Headquarters during the winter, and on March 31st seven members are graduating from the Motor Mechanics Course given by the American Automobile Association to equip themselves to join the Red Cross Motor Corps.

The last counting in February showed 80 persons working for the Red Cross Committee, both at home knitting and in the Work Room, giving approximately 2,879 hours of their time that month.

The Chairman, the three Vice-Chairmen and Secretary are very proud of this record.

Americanization and Patriotic Service 1919

At the request of the National Society, the Americanization Committee was formed in 1919, with Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr., as chairman. Its special aim was to help in making good citizens of the many foreign-born women of Philadelphia. Contact was made with these women through the Mothers' Clubs in several Settlement Houses. Talks were given about the American way of life, the history of the country, the proper care of children, civic government and a great variety of subjects both interesting and instructive. Members of the Committee were assigned to the different Settlements where they arranged for these talks to be given once each month, followed always by light refreshments. These programs proved so popular and so very worthwhile, that they have been continued without interruption to the present time at St. Martha's House, College Settlement, University Settlement House and Workman Place. A little later trips were arranged for the Mothers' Clubs, and they were taken to places of historic interest such as Independence Hall, Valley Forge, Stenton Mansion and to the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition.

In 1922 members of the Committee were present in the Naturalization Courts, where they welcomed newly-made citizens, and presented them with a card on which was printed the Oath of Allegiance and the American flag. This work continued for several years, and in 1928 the Committee assisted in decorating a new room in the Federal Building where applications for citizenship were received, placing there a bronze tablet.

A film prepared by the National Society called "Land of Opportunity," showing the advantages and opportunities open to the foreign-born, was shown in Settlements and in Public Schools.

Several parties were given for foreign students studying in the vicinity, and a number of such students were entertained in private homes.

County Committees formed sub-Committees for Americanization work. Especially fine projects were carried out in both Allegheny and Luzerne Counties.

In 1930, the title was changed to Patriotic Service and the committee, with Mrs. Henry H. Pease as chairman, worked in conjunction with the National Committee of the same name.

Work was completed on an historical sketch and a set of slides, depicting the early settlement of Pennsylvania, up to and through the Revolution. Similar records were made in all states, at the request of the National Patriotic Service Committee. During the following years the slides from nearly all the other states were shown to the members of the Pennsylvania Society. The Pennsylvania slides were shown for several years to classes in early American history in our Public Schools throughout the state. A duplicate

set of slides was sent to Dumbarton House, and from there borrowed by many other state Societies.

Two exhibitions were held at 1630 Latimer Street. One was for the showing of Patriotic Posters and the other for a demonstration of the hand-work of our American Indians.

In 1928, Mrs. Henry H. Pease, the Chairman of the Patriotic Service Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames, was anxious to find a worthwhile project, besides the work with foreign born and in Settlements, a work which would not duplicate something being already done by other Committees.

Conditions on our Indian Reservations were deplorable. The Indians needed help to adjust themselves to the civilization that had been thrust upon them. The training of young Indian women for nursing in Reservation Hospitals, or as Field Nurses, would not only provide an occupation for the girl, who might otherwise return a misfit to reservation life, after a few years in a Government boarding school, but also the trained girl's understanding of the Indian problems and superstitions on the one hand, and her knowledge of the benefits of medical care on the other, would be of great help to her people.

It seemed that to train Indian girls for this work would be a most appropriate undertaking for the Patriotic Service Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames.

When consulted as to the practicability of scholarships in nursing being given to Indian girls, Mr. Charles J. Rhoads, Commissioner at that time of Indian Affairs, heartily approved of the plan and assisted in every way to make it a success.

Teachers in Indian schools were asked to recommend pupils who would be capable and interested in nurses' training. Two girls, a Cherokee from Oklahoma, and a Chippewa from Wisconsin, were trained at the Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia. They graduated with honors, and after a year of practical work with the Kentucky Frontier Nursing Service, were given appropriate jobs on reservations.

So fine was the record of these girls that the National Patriotic Service Committee of the Colonial Dames made this work one of its major projects, and Colonial Dame Societies in other states took up the work started in Pennsylvania.

Girls have been trained in such outstanding institutions as the Henry Ford Hospital, Michigan; the University of Minnesota Hospital; Vanderbilt University Hospital, Tennessee; Long Hospital, Indiana; Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., and the Jersey City Medical Center. On Pennsylvania Society scholarships, five girls have been graduated from the Pennsylvania Hospital, where two other girls are now (1941) in training. The Pennsylvania Society has also assisted with the training of a Pueblo girl at the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy.

These girls have been highly commended by their instructors, well liked by their fellow students, and satisfactory in every way to Committees interested in their welfare.

The Office of Indian Affairs has assisted in selecting the girls

for training, and upon their graduation has given them government positions on Indian reservations, where they can do a great deal to overcome the distrust of the Indian, and gain his cooperation in plans for the improvement of his condition.

In 1941, the National chairman suggested to the State Societies that they cooperate with local committees which were managing recreation centers for service men and women or that they take the initiative in establishing centers when none existed near camp sites. In Philadelphia, the United Service Club claimed the attention of the Patriotic Service Committee.

Emergency Welfare Committee
1930-1935

In the early days of 1930, as a result of the depression, there was widespread unemployment and much distress. To meet this City need a general committee was formed, headed by Mr. Horatio Gates Lloyd; Mrs. J. Willis Martin, as a member of this committee, appeared before a Society meeting of the Colonial Dames asking our support.

A number of public- spirited and understanding younger members volunteered to serve on an Emergency Welfare Committee. These were Mesdames Albert F. M. Chandler, Joseph Welles Henderson, Benjamin R. Hoffman, S. Leonard Kent, Jr., John Dashiell Myers, Murray H. Spahr, Jr., and the Misses Emily P. Hopkinson, E. Gwen Martin, Martha B. Newkirk, Sarah Logan Starr. Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge, as an older woman and member of the Board, was appointed chairman.

Ways and Means were at once considered with the great need to raise money to purchase supplies and to grant small amounts of cash as supplementary relief. From 1931 through 1935 there were a number of money-raising events inaugurated by this Committee, including concerts, for two of which Mrs. Albert Atlee Jackson acted as chairman; several card parties, one at the home of Miss Semple; a dance at the house of the Colonial Dames planned by Miss Starr, a Valentine and Old-Fashioned Costume Card party with Mrs. Henderson as chairman, and a Fashion Show of old and modern dresses with Miss Newkirk as chairman.

Through these and other events, and generous private contributions, between $3,000 and $3,500 was raised. This money was used to purchase wool in large quantities for knitting, and Mrs. Spahr ably headed this sub-committee which completed over two hundred sweaters, caps, tams and scarves. Added to this, about one thousand new or used garments were collected and distributed.

Money for supplementary relief was given to the Service Club of the Business and Professional Women, to the Elizabeth Price Martin Memorial Fund of the Emergency Aid and to certain individuals.

The committee functioned from 1931 to 1935. The unselfish service and vision of these young women is beyond praise. They deserve all credit, and are a bright example in our Society's history.

House and Garden
1922

The House Committee of the Society did not begin to function until the new house at 1630 Latimer Street was opened. On October 18th, 1922, the first Society meeting was held in the Assembly Room and shortly after, a house-warming followed.

The President, Mrs. James Starr, Mrs. Hampton L. Carson, Miss Lydia T. Morris, and Mrs. John C. Groome constituted the first House Committee. In 1926, Mrs. J. Somers Smith took over the chairmanship. During her term of office, weekly teas were held and a Hospitality Committee was formed under Miss Emily Gilpin Hopkinson. She served in this capacity for ten years but, in 1936, the Vice-Chairman of the House Committee (at that time Mrs. S. Leonard Kent, Jr.) was put in charge of the teas. There was then a great increase in the attendance of these affairs, since they occurred only once a month instead of every week.

It is recorded in the minutes that Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., gave the Society its first flag which was to be flown in fair weather from the third floor window. This was greatly appreciated by the members and when the flag became faded, Mrs. Earle had it renewed, so that for nineteen years she provided the Society with its colors.

Under the leadership of the House Committee, many of the fine pieces of furniture and silver which we are enjoying today were procured. The magnificent David Rittenhouse clock in the front hall, for example, was purchased by a wise Board of Managers long before the permanent home for the Society was planned. Placed at the right of the front door, it gives an air of distinction to the house. A partial list of gifts from members and friends of members is as follows:

Brass knocker which had belonged to John Morton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, for the front door (Mrs. Hampton L. Carson).

Two large rugs for the living room (Miss Lydia T. Morris).

Library sofa (Mrs. James Starr).

Two rare old chairs (Mrs. Richard Peters, one in memory of Roger Williams of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, and the other in memory of Judge Richard Peters of Belmont, Philadelphia).

Large old writing desk which had belonged to Ann Elizabeth Wood, wife of John Sheppard, 1825, from a house on Cohansey Creek, Greenwich, N. J. (Miss Juliana Wood).

Five dozen Windsor chairs for use in the Assembly Room (Mrs. John Gribbel, Mrs. Sydney Logan, Mrs. Pope Yeatman and Mrs. Henry D. Paxson).

Chair which had belonged to William Penn (Mrs. Moncure Robinson).

A round mahogany table and a highboy which had been brought to this country in 1700 (Miss Elizabeth Smith).

Secretary desk (Mrs. John Frederick Lewis in memory of Miss Louise Hortense Snowden).

Large bookcase, which had belonged to Elizabeth Gray, wife of Brittain White in 1784, now in the front office (Miss Sophie Pearson Casey in memory of her mother, Mrs. Silas Casey).

Queen Anne chair (Mrs. Robert Stead, "In memory of a Hero").

Music stand which had belonged to Mr. F. Mortimer Lewis in 1836 (Mrs. Edward S. Sayres).

Wooden settee in the front hall (Mrs. Edward B. Meigs).

Round tip-top table (Mrs. J. Harrison Smith).

Two Sheraton arm-chairs with rush seats (Mr. Robert T. Mickle, in memory of his wife).

Mahogany sofa (Mr. Henry D. Paxson, in memory of his wife).

A settee (Mrs. Edgar Wright Baird).

Secretary desk (Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames in memory of Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker).

Duncan Phyfe table for Board meetings (Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd in memory of her mother, Mrs. Effingham B. Morris).

Needlepoint seats for chairs (Mrs. Frederick A. Packard).

Needlepoint sofa cushions (Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson).

Tea sets of antique Worcester, Spade, Newhall, Worcester Chamberlin (Mrs. Harrold E. Gillingham).

Colonial figurines in the hall niches (Mrs. Louis David Baugh).

Sheffield silver tea service (Mrs. Garrison Hilyard in appreciation of her godmother, Miss Laura Bell).

Seven-piece silver tea service (Mrs. William Paul O'Neill, in memory of her mother, Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott).

Silver hot water urn (Miss Anne H. Cresson).

Silver tray and coffee urn (Miss Louise Hortense Snowden and Mrs. William Stansfield in memory of their sister, Mrs. S. P. Mitchell Snowden).

Silver candelabra (Miss Emma H. Comly, Mrs. Harrold E. Gillingham, Mrs. Henry D. Paxson).

Silver trays (Mrs. Charles D. Joyce, Mrs. Harrold E. Gillingham, Mrs. Philip Lueders).

Silver ladle (Mrs. George G. Bassett).

Silver inkstand (Miss Emma H. Comly).

Finally, the sum of $2,500 was raised by many loving members to purchase curtains and furnishings needed for the equipment of the new building.

Headquarters' Garden

When Mrs. C. Howard Clark became chairman in 1927, she was especially interested in the garden project. The minutes contain the information that "the tall grass and weeds were cut by the houseman and then all rubbish was hauled away." By 1928 the house looked out upon the beautiful walled garden, with brick paths, flower beds, a terrace and a pergola. This improvement was made possible by a gift of $8,000.00 from Mrs. Charles Wolcott

Henry. $500.00 was given by Mrs. Arthur H. Lea for trees and shrubs, and another $500.00 by Mrs. Earle for the iron garden furniture.

In a quiet corner of the terrace stands a marble bird-bath given by "The Gardeners" in memory of Mrs. C. Howard Clark, whose untimely death was a great loss to the Society.

Two "Garden Days," held in November, 1930, inspired members to bring plants, shrubs, and bulbs. Mrs. Isaac La Boiteaux donated 700 bulbs. For many seasons, Mrs. Earle sent quantities of annuals which bloomed throughout the summer and autumn.

In 1934, the Garden Committee separated from the House Committee. Mrs. Benjamin R. Hoffman was the first chairman.

The garden was enriched, in 1935, by gifts of two dogwoods, violets, pansies, iris and a wealth of bulbs — presented by Mrs. Howard Lewis and Mrs. Caspar Hacker.

Donations Made by the Society

By 1895, the Colonial Dames had started their custom of making donations to causes which interested them.

1895 Funds to the Mary Washington Monument Association.
Photogravure of George Washington to the Robert Morris School.
$25.00 for five years toward a fund employed by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the copying of extracts relating to the history of Pennsylvania and the Lower Counties, from the valuable journals of the Board of Trade and Plantations now in the Public Record office in London.

1896 Picture of Martha Washington to the Martha Washington School.

1897 Funds for copies of the portraits of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette for Independence Hall.

1898 $200.00 to the National Relief Association for the Washington Monument in France.

1899 $25.00 to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Nantucket, Mass., for the purchase and improvement of the house where Benjamin Franklin's mother was born.
$50.00 toward a statue of Rochambeau at Vendôme, France.

1900 $15.00 for the relief of Cuban orphans.

1901 $25.00 and books to the Philadelphia Chapter of the D. A. R. for the soldiers' and sailors' Club House in Manila.
$677.10 for the Spanish War Memorial in Arlington Cemetery.

1902 $1,500 to Bryn Mawr College for special scholarship in American History in memory of Elizabeth Duane Gillespie.

1903 $25.00 to School of Industrial Art for a prize to be given to a girl student.
$100.00 toward the preservation of the old Carlyle house in Alexandria, Virginia.

1905 $25.00 toward the restoration of Pohick Church, Virginia.
$25.00 to the North Carolina Society for a memorial monument.

1906 $100.00 toward the Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.
1907 $250.00 toward the Jamestown Restoration.
1908 $500.00 for the preservation of Christ Church, Philadelphia.
1909 $100.00 to the Pocahontas Memorial Association.
1910 $500.00 for the publication of William Penn's letters.
$50.00 to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the use of their rooms for lectures.
$500.00 to the City Parks Association toward the purchase of the small house back of Carpenter's Hall.
1914 $50.00 toward a portrait of George Washington to Sulgrave Manor, England.
1915 $100.00 toward the Kate Cabell Cox Scholarship.
1916 $10.00 to the Nebraska Society of Colonial Dames toward a fund for a portrait of Logan Fontinel.
1917 $6,000.00 toward the National Relief Fund for hospital ships.
1919 $20,000.00 for the Martha Washington Memorial Window in the Valley Forge Chapel.
1921 $100.00 to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania toward the purchase of the Gilbert Cope Historical and Genealogical Collection.
$2,500 to the Plymouth Tercentenary.
1922 A copy of Violet Oakley's *The Holy Experiment* was presented to Sulgrave Manor, England.
1924 $110.00 to Chapter II of the Colonial Dames of America toward a fund to build a reproduction of "Old Swede's Mill" at the site of the original mill on the bank of Cobb's Creek.
$12,000.00 toward the restoration of Sulgrave Manor, England.
1925 $2.00 a year to the World War Memorial Grove Association.
1926 $500.00 to the Recreation Center at the Navy Yard.
1930 $500.00 to the Benjamin Franklin Memorial Fund.
1931 $100.00 for the relief of the unemployed.
1934 $153.00 for a flag pole in the World War Memorial Grove.
1936 $393.00 toward a fund for a bust of William Penn to be placed in the Hall of Fame.
1941 $5,897.30 for ambulances, British War Relief.

Historic Activities
1932

By a ruling of the National Society a Committee was formed in 1932 called Historic Activities, with Mrs. Keay as Chairman. This group continued to carry on the work of the Patriotic Observance Committee, and that of the Colonial House and Landmark, which merged with it a few years later.

In 1936 the Committee merged for a year with the National Defense Committee, with Miss Emily G. Hopkinson as Chairman. It met monthly to discuss need for patriotic education and for combating radical activities. Bills pertaining to various phases of national defense were noted as they came before Congress and a report was made at the monthly meetings. Our Society was

represented by Miss Hopkinson at the fourth National Defense mass meeting at the Bellevue-Stratford.

Under the leadership of Mrs. John H. Lawson, Chairman of The Historic Activities Committee, the usual programs of Thanksgiving services were held, also flag presentations, annual luncheons, and enjoyable historic tours.

The milestones on Route 23 were inspected and need of repair to any stone was reported to the Road Commission. These stones had been restored by our Society many years before. In 1940 the Committee's attention was called to a milestone on the old Conestoga Road, near Berwyn, 16 miles from Philadelphia. This was found to bear the date 1741 and was made from a curious type of stone found in the vicinity.

As our Society had agreed to restore a room at "Wheatland," President Buchanan's home in Lancaster, the Committee secured several loans and gifts of furnishings for the Harriet Lane Room, some of them having been used in the house, as well as Buchanan letters, books and photographs.

In November of 1941, the Committee took charge of supplying hostesses at Strawberry Mansion for that month. The customary annual events of the Committee were planned but, as the clouds of war were gathering over the world, no new ideas for Historic Activities work were considered.

Junior Committee
1936

The Junior Committee of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America was first begun in 1936. Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd, our President, met with a group of Junior League girls and discussed with them the forming of a group of the younger members of the Society. Mrs. Charles H. Howe was asked to be the first Chairman, and she served in this capacity from 1936 to 1938. It was decided that members of the Society under thirty-five years of age would be designated the Junior Committee.

During Mrs. Howe's two years as Chairman the Junior Committee gave a course of lectures on various subjects; several luncheons were given, as well as a very enjoyable cooking class.

From 1938 to 1939, Mrs. Robert G. Taylor served as Chairman. During the year a group of Juniors formed a bridge club, which was very successful; also an historical tour was made to Philadelphia's oldest churches.

From 1939 to 1940, Mrs. Howard S. Pleasants was Chairman of the Juniors. The bridge club continued, which was again popular. Two interesting lectures were held during the year — one on Pennsbury, given by Miss Emilie S. Busch, which was illustrated with slides. The second was given by Mrs. Henry H. Pease on the American Indians of the Southwest, also illustrated with slides and moving pictures.

During the year 1940-41, Mrs. Louis H. Twyeffort was acting Junior Committee Chairman. In the fall an antique exhibit was held at the Society's Headquarters for the Juniors and their friends, followed by tea. About forty exhibitors sent entries of any kind (except furniture), and a small fee was charged for each entry. This money was used to purchase wool, to be knitted for the British, under the direction of Miss Jeanne Warfield Lewis. Many of the Juniors knitted garments for Mrs. Bromley-Davenport (Lenette Jeanes) for the Cheshire Depot in England.

One of the main functions of the Junior Committee was to supply three Flag-bearers for each of the Society's monthly Stated meetings, and for the Annual Thanksgiving service.

Under the capable leadership of Miss Frances K. Talbot a group of the Juniors took the Red Cross First Aid Course, followed by the Motor Mechanics course.

Stenton Mansion

Short History Sent With Two Colored Slides of the Mansion to be Read at the Golden Jubilee Council, May, 1941

(Reports of Mansion and Garden written by the Chairman for Stenton, Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel)

Stenton Mansion was built by James Logan, who came over with William Penn on his last voyage, as Secretary, afterwards holding every important office in the colony. They arrived on the *Canterbury* in December, 1699.

The Mansion, completed in 1728, originally stood on a 500-acre farm, six miles from the old City of Philadelphia. It was the scene of many Indian Conferences.

During the occupancy of Logan's grandson, Dr. George Logan and his wife, Deborah Norris Logan, Washington, Lafayette, Jefferson, Madison and Franklin were frequent visitors. Sir William Howe made it his headquarters before the Battle of Germantown.

Six generations of Logans lived here. In 1900 the Mansion was leased for ten years and in 1910 the City of Philadelphia, by Act of Councils, gave the Mansion into the custody of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Report of 40 Years of Stenton Committee For the Jubilee Report

On November 15th, 1899, a Resolution was passed by the Society to appropriate money to pay the taxes upon Stenton Mansion, and the Committee on Historic Houses, of which Mrs. Samuel Chew was the Chairman, opened a correspondence with the legal representatives of the heirs, and the consent of the owners being obtained, the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America executed a lease of the property for ten years.

In 1908 Miss Mary Logan left to the City eight acres of the

adjoining property, which has since become a park, and a bill passed the two Council Chambers providing for the acquisition of the Mansion by the City. On December 11th, 1909, Mrs. Chew was authorized to draw up a petition to be sent to the Mayor and City Councils, providing for the Colonial Dames to have the care and occupancy of Stenton, and it was due to Mrs. Chew's untiring efforts that the City Fathers decided to preserve this historic object lesson. On May 10th, 1910, Mrs. Chew presented a letter from Mayor Reyburn in which he gave control of the house and grounds to the Pennsylvania Society pending the passing of the petition by Councils. On November 16th, our President, Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt, read a communication from the Mayor formally notifying the Society that by an Ordinance, passed by the City Councils, the custody and control of Stenton Mansion, its grounds and the Logan Graveyard had been entrusted to the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America. Mrs. Cassatt then read her letter accepting the Trust, and on motion it was unanimously resolved that Mrs. Cassatt's action in accepting the care of Stenton be ratified.

The repairs were completed in 1900, and on May 23rd, the Mansion was opened to the Members and other guests, when Miss Agnes Irwin read a history of Stenton which was followed by a tea. On November 20th, of that year, the first large entertainment was given in honor of Mrs. Howard Townsend, Founder of the National Society.

On June 4th, 1902, the Entertainment Committee gave what was called an "Early Dinner," and also arranged an interesting celebration on Arbor Day.

In 1903, the Stenton Auxiliary of the Committee on Historic Houses was formed with thirty-seven members, and Mrs. Chew headed this, and the former Committee for twenty-two years, and then became Honorary Chairman until her death in 1927. Miss Sarah Bache Hodge joined the Committee in this year and has served continuously for thirty-seven years. In those days the Mansion was closed in winter, and it is recorded that in 1903 it was open daily, except Sundays, beginning April 17th, for the season, and weekly teas were held on Saturdays during the Spring, Summer and Autumn, and visitors numbered about seven hundred.

This program was followed until 1912, when Thursdays were reserved for members only. On January 13th, 1912, a Deed of Trust for Stenton was executed at the Girard Trust Company, now known as the "Stenton Trust Fund," which was contributed largely by Miss Lydia T. Morris and her brother, Mr. John I. Morris. The interest from this Fund and that of the "Mary Norris Logan Fund" of $15,000 bequeathed in 1915 by Mr. Samuel Betton in memory of his Aunt, and the interest from the recent Trust of $20,000 bequeathed by Miss Maria Dickinson Logan in memory of her mother, Anna Armatt Logan, help the Society to maintain and repair the Mansion. Miss Logan was one of the last of six generations of Logans to be born at Stenton, and served on our committee

for twenty-nine years until her death in 1939. She gave and Mr. Betton bequeathed to the Mansion many pieces of the original furniture and several family portraits.

In May, 1913, The Garden Club of American held its first annual meeting and luncheon in the old library under the leadership of Mrs. J. Willis Martin.

In 1915 the wall at the left of the Mansion was restored on the original foundation bricks.

In the spring of 1917 an entertainment was given for the Sailors from the Navy Yard.

In 1922 Mrs. John Gribbel became Chairman and Mrs. Chew the Honorary Chairman. A brick floor, like the original in the hall, was laid in the spinning-room. On November 24th of this year four Indian Chiefs, Chief Red Fox of the Black Foots, Chief Shenandoah of the Oneidas, Chief Wolf of the Ojibways and Chief Mount Pleasant of the Tuscaroras, representing their Tribes, came to Philadelphia for Conference and Good Will. They recounted, at Stenton, how their grandfathers had handed down to them tales of kindness and good treatment in the fair Colony of Pennsylvania.

On May 28th, 1925, our annual entertainment was held at Stenton, when Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar, the National President, and Chief Strong Wolf were the guests of honor. The Chief arrived in ceremonial costume, and made an impressive invocation of the Great Spirit. This was the first year that the Mansion was kept open in the winter.

In 1926 a luncheon was given at Stenton for the Delegates to the dedication of Sulgrave Manor at the Sesqui-Centennial, and members of the Committee were at the house each Thursday afternoon during July, August, September and October.

In 1927 four Garden Talks were given during the spring of this year, followed by luncheons.

In 1928 Mrs. John Gribbel became the Honorary Chairman and Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel the Acting Chairman. During the year two entertainments were held at Stenton to celebrate the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the completion of the Mansion, at the first of which His Honor, the Mayor and Mrs. Mackey, City Councilmen, Judges, the Governor and many State Officials were our guests. At the second our National President, Mrs. James P. Andrews, was the guest of honor.

In 1929 six Garden Luncheons were served by the Committee, and the first half of our six-foot iron fence was erected. In May the Garden Club of America held a luncheon in connection with its sixteenth Annual Meeting. This was an exact duplicate of the first luncheon, even to menu and hostesses, namely Mesdames J. Willis Martin, William Redwood Wright, and Miss Ernestine Goodman.

In 1930 four Garden Luncheons were held in the spring, and on December 2nd of that year, Captain and Mrs. Edward C. Luxmoore, of England, lineal descendants of James Logan, were

entertained at tea in their ancestral home. In this year our six-foot iron fence was completed.

During the year 1931, the Women's Club of Germantown visited Stenton; we had four Garden Luncheons, and on June 10th five hundred members of the Women's Medical Association attended a tea.

In October, 1932, two tablets were placed on our old coffee trees dedicated to William and Hannah Penn, and tea was served afterwards in conjunction with the Welcome Society.

Miss Logan built a new end to the tool room in 1933 and a boardwalk to the spinning-room, and we relined all the chimneys. On January 29th, Lady Penn Gaskell, one of the English descendants of William Penn, visited the Mansion.

In 1935 our chief event was a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, our former President, and the new National President, and we had a Garden Luncheon in June.

In 1936 we had two spring luncheons and one in October, while in 1937 we had but two luncheons in May.

On May 10th, 1938, The Garden Club of America once more had a luncheon at Stenton, this time in connection with its Twenty-fifth Anniversary. The menu and invitations were again duplicates of the originals but, on this occasion the daughters of Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Martin assisted Miss Goodman. Members of the Stenton Committee received each day during Garden Week and two luncheons were given in May. This was the first year of the Philadelphia Pilgrimage which brought hundreds of visitors to the Mansion. The Mayflower Society held its Annual Meeting here in June and we also held our Annual Entertainment at Stenton.

In 1939 we had three luncheons, the last one being given in October and again there were many visitors with the Philadelphia Pilgrimage in May.

In 1940 we had three luncheons and received over six hundred visitors on September 11th, who were here for the Convention of the American Bar Association.

Stenton Garden

1911

To quote from Miss Helen K. Morton's Historian's Report of 1911-12:

> "The original builder of this garden was James Logan. He wrote in 1728 of his desire 'to live quiet, in a garden,' and in October the Mansion was 'raised' the day 'my son James was born,' and certainly a decided 'scatteration' on the other day early in the history of the place when 'a bear of large size came and leaped over the garden fence'."

James Logan, a botanist of note, ordered through James Bartram, one of the leading horticulturists of his time, many varieties for the Stenton garden which were secured abroad. He was credited with establishing the fact of the sex of plant life from his experiments with maize at Stenton.

On April 21st, 1909, a Garden Committee for the care of Stenton garden was formed. The first chairman was Letitia Ellicott Carpenter Wright (Mrs. William Redwood Wright), a descendant of James Logan. Having in her possession many of her ancestor's documents and being herself a botanist and horticulturist, she culled information regarding the original planting of the flower garden. She was assisted by Mr. John Caspar Wister, also a descendant and a horticulturist of note.

The restoration of the garden was begun in 1911 and a herb garden was added in 1913.

In 1911, Mrs. James M. Longacre wrote a delightful paper entitled "Deborah Logan and her Garden."

Dr. George Logan, who valued herbs for their medicinal purposes, had had a fine bed during his occupancy of Stenton. He was active in the advancement of agriculture, and it is through his influence that the first Agricultural Society was formed in Pennsylvania, the first meeting of which was held at Stenton.

Dr. Logan was the first to use gypsum as manure and in 1797 published his experiments of gypsum and the rotation of crops. He invented a plow, which letters tell was bought by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison. Washington visited George Logan at Stenton to confer with him on agricultural as well as political matters. Mrs. Wright concludes that the letters in her possession show that Dr. Logan believed with Franklin that there never was a good war or a bad peace. The time of the occupancy of Dr. George Logan and his wife Deborah was the one of the greatest activity and interest in the history of the Mansion.

Mrs. Wright also reported that the roses selected by the Committee and other plants are to be found in Philip Miller's Garden Dictionary, published first in 1724; these include the sweetbriar, which was planted at this time.

1915-16. With painstaking care Mrs. Wright unearthed a portion of a wall including the foundation of steps leading to the garden from the house. The location of this entrance has been the keynote of interest to that portion of the old garden.

Mrs. Wright placed a great deal of the information from her letters in a little book entitled "Colonial Garden at Stenton Described in Old Letters," giving an account of the planting now to be seen in the Garden. This has proved of great interest to many of the visitors, and is on sale at the Mansion.

In the early years, garden talks, followed by luncheons, were frequently given at Stenton. Mrs. Robert E. Glendenning, a descendant of James Logan and a member of the Garden Club of America, read a paper at one of these meetings.

In 1916 the vegetable garden was enclosed in shrubbery; the

kitchen garden was put in order, replanted and enclosed in a hedge.

1921. Miss Mary Fisher Wright, daughter of Mrs. William Redwood Wright, who was superintending the work in the garden, presented and planted 400 annuals in the garden. At this time Mrs. Charles D. Joyce suggested a friendship garden at Stenton, and presented two vines from her own garden at Swarthmore, to be the first contribution.

Mrs. John Jackson Henry succeeded Mrs. Wright as Chairman, and contributed generously to it from her extensive collection of hardy shrubs and creepers, and it is recorded that one year she herself contributed and had planted nearly three thousand annuals, which made the old garden a blaze of color.

Mrs. Henry was followed by Mrs. John Gribbel, during whose chairmanship the walls separating the garden and stables from the lawn in front of the Mansion were painstakingly repaired. Shaped bricks for the coping were made to replace missing ones. The trees were pruned, the lawn heavily fertilized, and the garden planted with annuals, tulips and other bulbs. Mrs. Gribbel also equipped the garden with benches, tables and chairs, adding much to the pleasure and comfort of the many visitors.

In 1927 Mrs. William Mercer, at that time Pennsylvania Regent of Mount Vernon, presented 500 boxwood bushes for the hedge from the clippings from Mount Vernon, also slips of a Mary Custis rose. They were given in honor of Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, the vice-chairman of the original Stenton Auxiliary Committee, who was responsible for much of the research work done at Stenton.

In 1928 Mrs. John Gribbel furnished from her greenhouses many hundreds of annuals in small pots and also all of the extra work required to put the garden and grounds in order, and continued the gift of annuals to the garden during her lifetime.

In 1930 a high iron fence was placed around the property enclosing the mansion, gardens and barns, largely through the contributions of Mrs. John C. Groome and her friends. The vandalism caused by constant breaking through the hedges surrounding the property made this protection necessary.

This golden age of Stenton Garden was followed by the severe test of war with its curtailing of service, which necessitated the abandoning of any effort to keep the garden full of annuals. To the efforts of Mrs. Arthur Hacker and Mrs. R. Marshall Truitt, co-chairmen, too much credit cannot be given, for in spite of lack of plants and men to service the garden, the old planting has faithfully carried out its purpose. Trees have been pruned, the old wisteria kept in bounds. The gardens have added much to the interest and charm of the place, and make a beautiful frame for the stately Mansion.

Stenton Garden — Trees

The smoke and acid fumes from industrial plants in the near neighborhood of Stenton have played an active part in the loss

that we have sustained of many trees. Lightning struck one of the beautiful coffee trees dedicated to the memory of William and Hannah Penn.

We have direct descendants of the Treaty Elm tree and the Charter Oak of Connecticut. While these trees have not been happy in their surroundings, they are still living; and the mimosa tree, a beautiful specimen, planted close to the house, adds greatly to the interest of the garden. Several elm and locust trees edge the pavements. The large catalpa and the purple paulownia trees are of the original planting.

In 1910, during the reconstruction period of the garden, Mr. William Redwood Wright made numerous contributions; dogwoods, sassafras, azaleas, and deciduous nudiflorae preparatory to the work of Mr. John Caspar Wister, undertaken in 1913, of replanting the shrubs and trees. Dogwood is indigenous to Pennsylvania and many varieties are to be found at Stenton.

In 1916 Miss Morris gave trees for both sides of the front door.

Also in 1916, when the City lowered the grade of 18th Street, some drastic changes were required. The old carriage road and paths were relocated and trees were contributed, leading from the house to it and also edging the property, by Mrs. Charles C. Harrison and Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs.

The fruit trees have long since disappeared, making impossible the rental payment of eight barrels of apples and two of cider, which was left in the will of Albanus Charles Logan in 1854, for the upkeep of the graveyard.

COUNTY COMMITTEES

Luzerne County

1896

The Luzerne County Committee was the first county committee to be formed in Pennsylvania and was organized on Friday, February 21, 1896, in the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, at Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

There were present:

Mrs. Benjamin Dorrance, Miss Louise Alexander Hodge, Miss Mae Brundage, Miss Hannah P. James, Mrs. Henry L. Jones, Mrs. Thomas C. Umsted, Mrs. Horace E. Hayden, Mrs. Andrew J. Davis. Miss James acted as temporary chairman.

Some of these women were already members of the State Society and were therefore qualified to form a branch in Luzerne County. This branch was called "The Wilkes-Barre Members of the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America."

Mrs. J. Ridgeway Wright was elected President and Miss Mae Brundage, Secretary.

The first activities consisted in paying for one chair in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, and placing a bronze tablet at Ten Mile Run near Bear Creek, Pennsylvania, marking the bridge erected by General John Sullivan on his famous march through this locality.

In 1898, at the request of Surgeon General Van Reypen, pillows

and cases were contributed to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the Hospital Ship, *Solace.*

During this time a regular course of reading was followed. Many excellent papers were written by members and read at the meetings, but unfortunately they were not filed, hence much of local historical interest has been lost.

The first social affair was a Colonial Tea on Washington's Birthday, February 11th (old style) at the home of Mrs. W. A. Lathrop. This started a number of social functions at which many priceless heirlooms and manuscripts were exhibited.

On October 28 and 29, 1908, the Board of Managers from the State Society came from Philadelphia to pay the chapter a visit. Arriving in the early afternoon, the members were taken to see the Wyoming Monument, commemorating the "Massacre of Wyoming," Queen Esther's Rock, the site of Forty-Fort, the Old Meeting House, the stone marker on Sullivan's trail, and also a monument erected by one of the Luzerne County members, Mrs. John C. Phelps, in memory of Captain Joseph Davis, Lieutenant William Jones, and four enlisted men who were ambushed and killed by the Indians in 1779. They belonged to a detachment of the 11th Regiment Pennsylvania Line, which was on its way to reinforce the Wyoming Garrison.

In the evening a reception was given for the visitors, and the next day a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Dorrance, then President of the Luzerne County Committee.

In that same year a stone marker on the road to the Country Club was cleaned and restored. It showed the vicinity where William Jameson was put to death, the last white man in this region to be killed by the Indians.

In 1914 this committee took part in a historical pageant; it financed an episode representing the visit of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans (later King of France) and his brothers, the Duke of Montpensier and the Count of Beaujolais, to Wilkes-Barre in 1795.

For several years Luzerne County cooperated with the State Prize Essay Committee and three times prizes were captured in this locality, but about the same time so many other organizations began offering prizes in the schools that both the County and City superintendents refused permission for the schools to enter any more contests, as it was interfering with the regular work of the children.

In 1922 a fund was raised locally by the committee for the restoration of the Old Forty-Fort Meeting House, built in 1808 by Protestant groups on the west side of the North Branch. The formal reopening of the church took place on November 15, at which time Mrs. James Starr, then President of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames, was present. A newspaper item of that date states that "The Chapel is one of the few really fine examples of Colonial Architecture left in this region and its preservation is of historic interest."

In 1925 a memorial service was held in this church in memory of Mrs. Benjamin Dorrance, charter member and late chairman of the Luzerne County Committee. Since then the Pennsylvania State Society has several times assisted in keeping the building in repair.

It has been impossible to ascertain just when the work of Americanization started in Wilkes-Barre. It was prior to 1918 and was under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. for a short time. About 1919 the Colonial Dames came into the picture and in cooperation with the D. A. R. paid the salary of a teacher.

Later Mrs. James D. Winsor, State Chairman of the Americanization Committee, came here from Philadelphia to speak on the aim and work of her committee. At first the work here was financed locally, the expense being divided equally between the Colonial Dames and the D. A. R., the State Society occasionally assisting; but since 1933 the Committee has received $100 every year regularly from Philadelphia. For some time the Colonial Dames had been paying more than two-thirds against one-third paid by the D. A. R. Last fall the D. A. R. withdrew entirely, and since then the Colonial Dames have carried on alone.

In 1925, in conjunction with the D. A. R., a room in the American Legion Hall, Post 132, was redecorated and furnished as a comfortable lounge for the men.

On July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1928, the Colonial Dames took part in the Sesqui-Centennial celebration, commemorating the Massacre and Battle of Wyoming. On the opening day the Dames held a memorial vesper service in the old Forty-Fort Meeting House and invited the public. Mrs. Dorrance Reynolds, a Dame, played the old organ, and her daughter Nancy played the violin. The chapel, surrounded by graves dating back to 1770, seemed the most appropriate place to start the three-day celebration. At this time a bronze tablet was placed by the Dames on the building.

An interesting and beautiful historical pageant was given on the evenings of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd. The principal parts were taken by descendants of early settlers. The Dames or their families were well represented; Miss Sarah Wood Crary, a descendant of Lawrence Washington, took the part of Martha Washington; Judge William S. McLean (husband of Frances Leigh Ricketts, a Dame), was General Washington; Miss Martha L. Crary represented her great-great-grandmother, Desire Herrick Beach, the first white woman to cross the Blue Mountains; Stephen Elliott, as Commander of the British Forces; Charlotte Elliott Lance, a pioneer mother; also Mrs. Frederick Hillman and two daughters, the Misses Reynolds; Mrs. Marian Woodward Payne and daughters; Miss Elsie Beaumont, Miss Clari Bennett — all members of the families of Colonial Dames and descendants of the first settlers in Wyoming. Miss Anne Dorrance was asked to represent her ancestor but refused in no uncertain terms. When pressed for the reason she replied: "Because my ancestor was left dead on the field of battle and I am not taking that part." She, however, was one of the most important persons

on the program, being a valuable member of the historical board, as was Miss Frances Dorrance.

This same year a Mary B. H. Williams flag was presented to the Community House at Dupont, a mining village.

In 1934 the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Lafayette was observed throughout the United States. The Luzerne Committee was one of the first in the East to participate. In conjunction with the Northeastern Pennsylvania Association of the Alumni of Lafayette, the Luzerne Committee sponsored in Wilkes-Barre an illustrated lecture by Madame Marie Louise Le Verrier, Director of the Lafayette Memorial at Chavaniac, France, and the official envoy of the Republic of France to the commemoration. Before the lecture Mrs. Bayard Hand entertained the acting committee at dinner in honor of Madame Le Verrier.

On June 14 the Mary B. H. Williams flag was presented to the Old Forty-Fort Meeting House by the chairman of the State Historical Activities Committee and the address was made by Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, at that time President of the Pennsylvania Society. Besides members of the Luzerne County Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of 1812, other guests were present from Philadelphia; the Chairman of the Lackawanna County Committee, and other Scranton members; as well as members from Sunbury, Montrose, and Bloomsburg.

In 1939 Mrs. W. H. Conyngham gave a tea at her home for Mrs. Henry Hildreth Pease, who came from Philadelphia to speak on her work among the Indians. At the conclusion a check in memory of the late Louise Murphy Carr was given to Mrs. Pease for her work.

In 1940 a bronze tablet was placed on the outside of the First Christian Church at Plymouth, Pa. This is the site where, 198 years ago, Nicholaus Ludwig, Count von Zinzendorf, a Moravian Missionary, first brought religion into the Wyoming Valley. Before the ceremony, a luncheon was given by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Conyngham. Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, President of the National Society, unveiled the tablet.

The invocation was made by Dr. Edwin J. Heath, President of the Moravian College for Women, and the address was delivered by Dr. W. N. Schwarze, President of the Moravian College for Men and the Theological Seminary, both from Bethlehem.

Nothing has been mentioned of the activities of the Committee during the first World War. As a committee it was not conspicuous, but the individual members were most active, notably Mrs. William A. Lathrop, chairman for the Women's Committee for the Council of National Defense Board for Luzerne County. Mrs. Lathrop appointed Mrs. C. P. Elliott chairman for the Luzerne County Loan Committee. Later Sullivan County was added and the committee was transferred to the Treasury Department.

Contributions in money were made by the Luzerne County Committee to the following:

Sulgrave Manor, Valley Forge Memorial, Statue of William

Penn in Hall of Fame, Sesqui-Centennial, Dumbarton House, Red Cross Flood Relief, preservation of old battle flags, preservation of old St. Paul's, Philadelphia; Wakefield, Wheatland, Wyoming Valley Bach Society, ambulance for Britain. Also a bugle was given to the Girl Scouts and a book to the Osterhout Library in memory of Mrs. W. A. Lathrop.

Allegheny County

1902

Taken From Report of Mrs. Marcellin Côté Adams

Allegheny County is the second oldest and largest in membership of the County Committees. Our history as an organized group goes back officially to 1902 with regular meetings beginning in 1903 and continuing to the present. As the chairman of a county committee serves as the connecting link with the State Society, the names of the thirteen women who have held this office in the Allegheny County Committee are recorded as follows:

1903-1904—Mrs. Frank B. Nimick
1904-1910—Mrs. William Wallace
1910-1912—Mrs. William H. McKelvey
1912-1914—Miss Winifred Jones
1914-1916—Mrs. John Brown Heron
1916-1919—Mrs. William S. Foster
1919-1922—Mrs. Robert T. Reineman
1922-1925—Mrs. Alexander Laughlin
1925-1927—Mrs. George H. Pearson
1927-1928—Mrs. McKelvey (2nd Term)
1928-1933—Mrs. Marcellin C. Adams
1933-1935—Mrs. William Watson Smith
1935-1937—Mrs. William McClay Hall
1937-1939—Mrs. Pearson (2nd Term)
1939-1941—Mrs. William H. Crittenden

Our committee has answered the many calls for cooperation on projects sponsored by both the National and the State Societies. We have contributed to the Sulgrave Manor Fund, the Valley Forge Memorial window and have purchased bonds for the financing of our house in Philadelphia, with the gift to the Society of some of these bonds either in part or as a whole. Our subscriptions to the National Society for the purchase of Dumbarton House were in excess of the amount asked from each member. One of the beautiful crystal chandeliers was given by our member, Mrs. James Oliver, this bringing our contribution above that of any other county committee.

In addition to the projects of the National and State Societies in which we have shared, there are other activities that concern our own locality although the support for these comes in part from appropriations from the Pennsylvania Society. In the state-wide contest for prize essays in 1941 the number of schools approached was 107 and 78 essays were received. The children of

Allegheny County schools have won awards of three first prizes, two second prizes, three third prizes, and several honorable mentions. The state awards have been supplemented by appropriate medals and prizes given by members of our own group.

Americanization work, first started to give instruction in English, cooking and sewing to women of foreign birth, branched out into a summer camp for children of a similar group and finally and very satisfactorily has assumed the form of gifts of money and equipment to the large McKees Rocks Boys' Club in a highly industrialized neighborhood. These boys were undernourished and the delinquency rate was higher than anywhere else in the State. They formed a club, in which we have helped them in every way possible, providing some of their most needed equipment. A scale for the weighing of the boys, to show their physical improvement and for use in the child clinics, was one of the most necessary things. Also a mimeographing machine, for use in issuing their little paper. One boy seemed incorrigible. Nothing could be done with him. They finally succeeded in getting a minister to talk to him and he found that the boy had talent as an artist and therefore could assume the work of illustrating their paper, and he turned out to be one of the very best, most reliable boys in the Club (December 31, 1940). The Club now has an attendance of 928 boys, an average daily attendance of 577 and a total attendance to date of 161,485, with a long waiting list. The appropriation from the Pennsylvania Society has been added to by generous gifts from our members.

Brashear Settlement House was the recipient of a fine flag which came through the Mary M. B. Williams Flag Fund of the State Society.

Work initiated and supported entirely by the Allegheny County Committee has always been a feature of this western Pennsylvania group of Colonial Dames. A book committee has supervised the gifts of books made year after year to the Pennsylvania Room of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh. During the period covered by this report, these totaled one hundred and seven (107) made up of purchases from the interest of a gift of $100, gift books from individuals and memorial books given to the library in place of flowers upon the death of a member.

Transcribing, typing and binding four copies of the first register of Trinity Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, was the work of another committee, these being presented to Carnegie Library, Pitt University, Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, and Trinity Church.

The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, which does not have a bindery, was assisted by the rebinding of 23 county histories, 3 atlases, and 75 volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives, a total of 101 books thus made available for research.

We also had a copy made of an old tax book which was found in a bureau drawer in an attic in Foxburg. It is the only one in existence and was compiled of odd bits of tax returns, which give data that has long been looked for and wanted in this part of

Pennsylvania in regard to some of the earliest land-grants and manufacturing sites. It is really invaluable. We have had copies made for the Pennsylvania Society, the Carnegie Library on the North Side, Pittsburgh; the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and for the Darlington Library in the University of Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning.

In addition to generous gifts from our members, two money-raising projects have been undertaken, the attractive "Calendar of the Colonies," published by Mrs. Laughlin, which we helped to bring out and sell, and a "Fashion Parade" put on by Mrs. Hall.

For World War I, which comes within this report, the Allegheny County Committee had a most creditable record. Although no special unit was established, our members held important positions in activities already organized such as ward chairman of Liberty Loan drives, Four-minute speakers, Navy League, Red Cross, Gray Ladies, and so on. We were instrumental in securing a wider use of the American flag in our Pittsburgh churches and both as individuals and as a group supported a number of French war orphans.

Tablets marking three historic spots of this region have been erected. The first tablet placed on the Washington public school building marks the perilous crossing of the Allegheny River by George Washington and Christopher Gist in 1753. The second, on Penn Avenue near Linden Street, is a bronze one, bearing for the first time, the insignia of the Colonial Dames, and with the following inscription:

> Forbes Road—1753. This tablet marks the site of a giant oak which stood on the northerly side of the road built in 1758 by Brigadier General John Forbes on his military expedition against the French and Indians at Ft. Duquesne (now Pittsburgh). On November 25th, 1758, the expedition, composed of 1267 Scotch Highlanders, 363 Royal Americans and 4350 Provincial troops took possession of the site of the fort which had been burned and abandoned the night before. This achievement resulted in the permanent occupation of the adjacent territory by English-speaking people. Erected by the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America, 1914.

The third tablet commemorates the path through the woods from the French Fort Duquesne to the burying ground. This originally was known as "The Way of the Virgin" and later as Virgin Alley, finally as Oliver Avenue.

> Oliver Avenue
> Under the golden lilies of France,
> This street was dedicated to the last mortal journies
> Of those who perished in
> The defense of Ft. Duquesne and was reverently named
> "L'Allée de La Vierge."
> Marked by the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames
> of America, 1927.

Our Committee has shared in several memorial services held in churches in Pittsburgh and has sponsored patriotic services at

St. Luke's Episcopal Church in nearby Woodville, where, in the early days, the pioneers worshiped in a log church with the men holding their rifles in readiness against an Indian attack.

The little town of Woodville, near Pittsburgh, was the scene of an interesting ceremony in September, 1928, when a group of our members attended the unveiling of a bronze marker on the wall of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the oldest of that denomination west of the Allegheny Mountains. The marker, placed near a stone from Sulgrave Manor embedded in the wall, has this interesting inscription:

> This stone is from the fabric of Sulgrave Manor, Northhamptonshire, England, the ancestral home of the Washington Family. It is placed here in memory of George Washington and John Nevill, united in their ideals of an orderly government, co-workers in suppressing the Whiskey Insurrection, the only armed conflict of which occurred on a hill adjacent to this church on July 17th, 1774.
>
> Erected by the Pennsylvania Society of
> Colonial Dames of America,
> Sept. 30th, 1928

Mrs. George Pearson, of the Allegheny County Committee, gives the following information in regard to the celebrated "Forbes Letters":

The outstanding event in the history of the Allegheny County Committee was the publication, in 1936, of the *Writings of General John Forbes, Relating to His Expedition against Fort Duquesne, in 1758.*

The Committee felt that in placing these documents, mostly letters, before the public, and into the hands of students of history, they were rendering a service peculiarly fitting to the people of Pennsylvania. Around Fort Duquesne centered the struggle between the French and the English for supremacy in the country west of the Alleghenies. This struggle ended in the victory of General Forbes, who wrested Fort Duquesne from the French and gave to it the name of Fort Pitt, later Pittsburgh, in honor of the English statesman William Pitt.

The book comprises 312 pages, with 199 documents and six illustrations, including a fine portrait of General Forbes as frontispiece. The edition was limited to 500 numbered copies. The Committee has had applications for the book from nearly every State in the Union, and from Canada, England, Scotland and France.

After the *Writings* was published and launched, the Committee happily discovered that there was a surplus of funds. With this they purchased a handsome bronze plaque as an enduring tribute to General Forbes, who named the City of Pittsburgh. This plaque was hung on the main facade of the Allegheny County Court House, with appropriate ceremonies, November 25th, 1941, on the 183rd Anniversary of the Taking of Fort Duquesne.

The second name on the tablet is that of the Honorable

William Pitt, for whom the city was named, and underneath is the following inscription quoted from the American historian, George Bancroft:

> "As long as the Monongahela and Allegheny flow to form the Ohio, as long as the English tongue shall be the language of freedom in the valley which these waters traverse, shall his name be inscribed on the Gateway of the West."

Dauphin County
1904

Taken From Report of Mrs. Vance C. McCormick

The members of the Dauphin County Committee of the Colonial Dames of America met for organization on January 22, 1904. At that meeting committees were appointed for the Essay Contests, for Flag Day, and for the study of historic houses.

The minute book records many interesting meetings when papers prepared by the various members were read and much enjoyed, and reports of the National and State Society kept the members in close touch.

The Essay Contest was introduced in the local schools in 1907, the first subject being "The Old State House in Colonial Times" and the minutes of a later meeting proudly announced that the second state prize had been awarded to a grammar school pupil of Harrisburg. Since then the contest has remained its greatest interest, and the records show the first prize in 1910 for the "Frontier Forts of Pennsylvania"; 1912, "The Old Moravian Church at Bethlehem"; 1913, honorable mention for "Colonial Flags and Their Devices"; 1915, the second state prize for "Pocahontas"; 1917, honorable mention for "The Early Homes of the Continental Congress"; 1918, the second state prize for "What It Means To Be An American." In 1920, the committee sponsored a separate contest on "Harrisburg Then and Now."

After 1920 state essays were barred from the schools in Harrisburg because the teachers complained of the extra work involved. Later the decision was reversed and in 1930, second state prize was awarded for "The Founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony."

Various other activities of the Committee are recorded. Mention is made of working with the Red Cross in 1917 and of subscribing generously to it. A contribution of $138.00 was also made in 1923 to the Sulgrave Manor Fund and in 1924 a commemorative bronze tablet was placed by the Committee on the gate of the enclosure in which John Harris is buried in the River Park in Harrisburg. The inscription reads:

> "In memory of John Harris, Pioneer, native of Yorkshire, England. His son, John Harris, 2nd, was the founder of Harrisburg.
>
> "This tablet is erected by the Dauphin County Committee of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America—1924."

In 1929, in an impressive and brilliant ceremony of the "Massing of the Colors" in St. Stephen's Church, the flag of the National Society was carried by the members.

Several times in the early years the State Committee honored us by meeting in Harrisburg and from time to time the members of the Dauphin County Committee met with the committees of York and Lancaster.

The minute book records resolutions on the deaths of many of our members and after 1933 the Society was reduced to two. There are now five members with prospects of several more and we hope to continue to be an active and useful committee.

Editor's Note: Individual members, Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Spencer G. Nauman, were very active in World War II - British Relief before the war, and during the war with the Red Cross blood bank.

Lancaster County

1904

Taken From Report of Mrs. Henry S. Hiestand

The Lancaster County Committee was organized in 1904. The original members were as follows:

Mrs. Andrew J. Steinman, Chairman
Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, Secretary and Treasurer

And the Members:

Mrs. John Coyle
Mrs. B. Frank Eshleman
Miss Lillian S. Evans
Miss Susan B. Carpenter Frazer
Miss Elizabeth Gara
Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb
Mrs. Charles H. Locher
Miss Martha Mifflin
Miss Alice Nevin
Mrs. Jacob Steinmetz

In 1941 there were nineteen members.

During the early years, great interest was taken in the School Prize Essays. For a short time the work was discontinued, but was taken up again in 1934. Many children of the county competed and some wrote outstanding essays.

In the Spring of 1907 a meeting was held at which Miss Nevin showed some very old music, which she had found in her storeroom. The music was written in quaint notes and consisted of twenty-four verses: on "Jerusalem, My Happy Home," one verse appropriate to the season, sang of Heaven as free from *dirt* and *spider-webs!* We wonder where that music is now?

In 1907 the Committee asked permission of the Society to restore the milestones along the Philadelphia Turnpike, which was the "King's Highway"; also on the old Philadelphia Turnpike. They said it would be of historical interest and value, because

"motors had greatly increased the traffic." What would they think now after more than thirty years! Miss Frazer was appointed chairman for this work and reported at a special meeting that she had located seventeen stones on the Philadelphia Turnpike and six on the old road, within the boundaries of Lancaster County and on West King Street as well as another on Witmer Bridge. These were all re-set and re-cut. During the year all of the Lancaster County old roads were inspected and more stones found, even one in a private yard, the owner having taken it from the Pike. It was returned and repaired with the others.

The following year a report of the work of locating and repairing the milestones came out in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's magazine, with a photograph of one of the milestones as a frontispiece. This publicity was very gratifying to our members.

In 1909, a Tablet was placed on the Witmer Bridge to commemorate the restoration of the milestones. The bridge was on the old Philadelphia Turnpike which had been opened in 1794. The road had been built by a stock company — when the stock was put on the market there was such a *rush* to get it, that it had to be allotted instead of subscribed for. The year I was married the old stock was called in, and one share was found belonging to my great-great-grandfather, and as there were so many heirs living, the family voted it be given to me as a wedding gift. I said I would much rather have the Old Stock as a curiosity, but they would not give the stock, only the money — something under $200.00. On October 27th, the Committee invited the Philadelphia Board of Managers and the Chairmen of the County Committees to meet in Lancaster and view the work of the milestones and the bridge tablet. Fifteen of the County Chairmen accepted, besides the Board. After the business meeting, Mrs. Steinman had a beautiful luncheon for them and their guests, then the guests were taken in automobiles to see the bridge and some of the milestones. On invitation, they visited many of Lancaster County's old homes, Wheatland among them. As a mark of appreciation, the Board of Managers appointed Mrs. A. J. Steinman to attend the Biennial meeting in Washington that year.

Locating old church silver in the County was the next work taken up by the Committee. Mrs. Steinmetz was made chairman for the work. After much research they reported all of the old churches either used wooden or pewter services, with the one exception of St. Mary's, which had been gilded to preserve it. The Committee then invited Mr. E. Alfred Jones, author of an authoritative book *Old Silver of American Churches,* to be their guest. Mrs. Bausman entertained Mr. Jones and the Committee voted to purchase his book, which is now in the De Peyster College Library.

In 1912, the Committee contributed to the George Washington Memorial at Valley Forge.

An interesting State meeting, held in Harrisburg, is recorded in our minutes of 1915. Miss Daisy Grubb read a report on the

history of early church music in Lancaster County, especially that of the Ephrata Church. Mrs. Starr, the President, spoke of this paper in the highest terms of praise. She had shown it to the Librarian of the Library of Congress, who said the report and its form should be used as a standard.

In 1920, a State nurse opened a "Well Baby Clinic" at the Baker quarries in Billmeyer. Those of our members who were interested in Americanization work made friendly calls there and were well received by the mothers.

The Lancaster Committee contributed in all $228.00 to the Sulgrave Manor fund in 1924. This was the year, that memorable year, that the Pennsylvania Society raised the annual dues to $20.00. Our Committee sent in a protest, as all of the other counties did. There were also many sympathizers in Philadelphia. A large gathering of county members attended the meeting and there was great excitement. The Pennsylvania Society carried the day by only a couple of votes.

Our Committee had asked for the Mary Williams Memorial Flag for our foreign-children school at Billmeyer, so on June 14th, 1925, we went to Billmeyer to present it. Mrs. Charles Roberts, then President of the Pennsylvania Society, and Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, Secretary, came from Philadelphia. Mr. T. Roberts Appell of Lancaster gave the address. The flag was unfurled by one of the school children. The children saluted and sang the Star-Spangled Banner. Mr. Baker, owner of the quarry, was present and treated the whole gathering to ice cream.

In 1926 we sent $100.00 to the Sesqui-Centennial Fund. We were notified by Mrs. Keay, that the Lancaster County Committee would be on duty at the Society's reproduction of Sulgrave Manor at the Centennial grounds in the early Fall. A number of us served and enjoyed the work.

In the winter of 1928, on invitation, I went to our Headquarters at 1630 Latimer Street, Philadelphia, to one of the Thursday afternoon teas and gave a talk on the many Columbia Bridges and their history. The following Thursday Mrs. Sauder gave a talk on an unusual woman of Lancaster County, one of her own ancestors.

Our Committee sent a History of Madame Ferree and Susanna Wright, both prominent women of early Lancaster County Colonial Days, for the book of *Notable Women of Pennsylvania,* to be kept at Strawberry Mansion, Philadelphia.

In 1928, I was appointed alternate to attend the Biennial Council in Washington — an honor for the Lancaster County Committee.

The card party we gave in the year 1929, to raise our pledge for Dumbarton netted $154.00, but we decided it would be our last, as we felt it is not really becoming for Dames to raise funds in that way. We finally sent $300.00 to the Dumbarton fund and notified the society that that was all we would be able to raise, as our organization was very small.

During these later years we have been entertained by both

the York County Committee and the Dauphin County Committee, thus combining our interests in the work of the organization.

In June, 1931, we placed a Tablet on the new inter-county bridge, commemorating the establishment by John Wright in 1733 of the first ferry over the Susquehanna River. This bronze Tablet was designed by your humble servant, the idea being taken from an old print of the ferry. It was made in Philadelphia and paid for by the Pennsylvania Society. Our guests included the Board of Managers, Officers, and Members of neighboring county committees, the bridge commissioners, and many descendants of John Wright. The York County Committee united with us in the planning and the expenses. The services were held in the Armory at Columbia as the weather was unfavorable. After having a luncheon served to all of our guests by the Women's Club of Columbia in their club building, we drove out to the bridge to see the tablet set, the bridge commissioners clearing a one-way of traffic for us. One of your members, then Chairman, a direct descendant of John Wright, and Mrs. Adams, Chairman of York County, unveiled the tablet. About fifteen of John Wright's descendants were there. Dr. Beck of Lancaster County and the Reverend Atkins of York gave addresses.

Taken From the Report of Mrs. J. W. B. Bausman, Jr.

In 1938 the possibility of restoring a room at "Wheatland," the home of James Buchanan, the fifteenth president of the United States and the only President from Pennsylvania, became the major project of the Committee. It was decided that we assume the responsibility of restoring Harriet Lane Johnson's bedroom. To date the room has been papered, painted, carpeted and several pieces of furniture have been donated. Progress is necessarily slow as everything must be passed upon by the consulting architect, Mr. Walter M. Macomber. The work done so far was made possible by contributions from each member of the Lancaster County Committee and contributions from other members of the Pennsylvania Society for which we are most grateful.

Aside from these activities our committee has had many delightful meetings in the homes of the different members at which times papers on old silver, early music, old samplers and ecclesiastical silver were read.

We have gone on several of the historic pilgrimages and it has been our privilege to have one of the pilgrimages come to Wheatland.

Lackawanna County
1905

Taken From Report of Mrs. Eugene Fowler Marsh

Members have subscribed toward the activities of the Society.

Pupils in the County schools have won first and second prizes, also received honorable mention in the Prize Essay Contests.

The American flag was presented to the Scranton Day Nursery.

The Christian flag was presented to the Society to be used at the annual Thanksgiving service or on similar church occasions.

During World War I and World War II—bonds were purchased. Work was done through the American Red Cross. As Chairman and members of Committees we have given service wherever needed.

Americanization work has been stressed. Foreign-born parents have been aided in becoming naturalized citizens. The standard of home life of the foreign-born and their children has been improved.

Membership fees in the Y.W.C.A. have been paid for girls of foreign parentage, believing the benefits derived from membership in this organization would be far-reaching in its influence toward good citizenship.

Underprivileged girls and boys have been sent to Camps for vacations. The advantages gained from living in the open under favorable conditions benefitted them physically and taught them the American way of living.

Classes were formed teaching foreigners about our form of government. Preserving Americanism, a most important subject at all times, has contributed aid to a group of young people to stem efforts and propaganda to destroy our Government.

Venango County
1929

Mrs. Edwin van D. Selden, Chairman, reported that the Venango County Committee is a small one, many of whose members are elderly or not living in the County. The D. A. R. has already accomplished much in the marking of historical landmarks. Work has been done by the Dames largely through other organizations to avoid duplication. Hundreds of knitted articles have been given to the local Red Cross, which was mentioned in Washington as "a model small town chapter." The members have contributed financially to support the Colonial Dames.

York County
1930

Taken From Report of Miss Josephine M. Torrence

The York County Committee was not formed until 1930, as until that time there were only three or four members.

Our first member, Mrs. S. Fahs Smith, joined the Society in 1909, being transferred from Virginia; our next member, Miss Elizabeth S. Bonham, in 1918; Mrs. Samuel I. Adams, in 1924; Mrs. George Small, 1926; Mrs. Harper Sheppard, 1927, and the Misses Josephine and Katharine Torrence in 1930, when our Committee was formed, with Mrs. Samuel I. Adams as Chairman, who served until her death, in 1940, when Mrs. Lloyd appointed the present chairman.

Our Committee's greatest achievement is having won ten State Essay prizes, from 1930 to 1939, inclusive. In addition to

which The York County Committee awarded for meritorious work, three $5.00 and one $3.00 prize.

The subjects of State Awards follow:

1930, 1st prize, "The Massachusetts Bay Colony"
1931, 2nd prize, "The Swedes on the Delaware"
1932, 1st prize, "Washington in Pennsylvania"
1933, 2nd prize, "All in a Day's Work"
1934, 2nd prize, "Pastorius and The German Settlements in Pennsylvania"
1935, 2nd prize, "Indians of Colonial Pennsylvania"
1936, 3rd prize, "Braddock's Defeat"
1937, 1st prize, "Pennsylvania's Part in The Constitutional Convention of 1787"
1938, 2nd prize, "Early Churches and Religious Customs of Colonial Times in Pennsylvania"
1939, 3rd prize, "Welsh Settlements in Pennsylvania"

Special Events From 1931 to 1938

On June 23rd, 1931, a Tablet to the memory of John Wright, who established the first ferry across the Susquehanna river, was unveiled and dedicated on the bridge between Wrightsville and Columbia. Many of the descendants of John Wright were present on the occasion. Among them were Mrs. George Woodward and Mr. Samuel Houston. Following the ceremony a joint luncheon was given by the Lancaster and York County Committees to their Philadelphia guests, and members.

On May 11th, 1932, a luncheon was given at The Country Club of York by the York County Committee, to State Officers and the Lancaster and Dauphin County Committees, followed by exercises awarding the State Essay Prize at the Edgar Fahs Smith Junior High School. Mrs. Hutchinson spoke and Mrs. Stricker Coles presented the prize.

On Flag Day, June 14, 1933, the presentation service of the Mary B. H. Williams Flag, to the Church School of old St. John's Episcopal Church, was held in the Church followed by a luncheon at "Grantley," the residence of Mrs. George Small. Among the Philadelphia guests were Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson, Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., Mrs. Baltzar de Maré, Mrs. Edgar W. Baird, Mrs. Nathaniel Keay, and Mrs. Granville Gray Valentine, of Richmond, President of the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames.

In 1938, The York County Committee placed two handsome bronze historic roadside markers, on the Lincoln Highway at the Eastern and Western approaches to York, commemorating the fact of York's having been the Capitol of the Nation for nine months, from September 30th, 1777, to June 27, 1778, during which time Congress held its sessions here. Also that on November 15, 1777,

the Thirteen Articles of Confederation were adopted here, the first of which is, "The style of This Confederacy shall be, 'The United States of America'."

(Journals of Congress from January 1st, 1777, to January 1st, 1778. Volume 3, page 401.)

If Philadelphia is The Cradle of Liberty, York might well be called The Baptismal Font of our nation.

On October 26th, 1938, The York County Committee entertained The Lancaster Committee at luncheon at The Country Club of York, following which Mrs. S. Fahs Smith showed moving travel pictures at the residence of Mrs. George S. Schmidt.

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROJECTS

Among the most important projects of the National Society at this period were Sulgrave Manor and Dumbarton House. Later Gunston Hall was to be under the custody of the National Society, as Stenton Mansion is of the Pennsylvania Society.

Sulgrave Manor (England) 1916-1925

The most important and far-reaching project undertaken by the National Society was the raising of $100,000 endowment fund for the preservation and maintenance of Sulgrave Manor, the English home of the ancestors of George Washington.

At the National Council of 1916, the following motion was adopted:

> "Resolved, That the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America is deeply interested in the restoration of Sulgrave Manor, the home of the ancestors of Washington in England, and is willing to undertake, when, in the judgment of the National Board the proper time has come, the task of conducting an educational campaign throughout the United States for the purpose of raising the money."

After the War, the campaign for the Sulgrave Manor Endowment Fund was organized. Each State Society had a State Chairman and the Societies were arranged in ten groups with a member of the National Central Committee at the head of each group. Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson was one of the Regional Chairmen and it was due largely to her efforts that Pennsylvania's quota of $12,000 was on hand by 1924.

To quote from Mrs. Lingelbach's report:

> "The task of raising Pennsylvania's quota for the Sulgrave Manor Endowment Fund seems to your Committee to have been very much worthwhile. The campaign served materially to stimulate a spirit of patriotic service, national loyalty, and international good-will. It has called forth the finest sort of

cooperation on the part of the individual members and of County Committees, and through interest in a common cause has developed a closer feeling of fellowship in our Pennsylvania Society. It has also given us a sense of solidarity with the Colonial Dames of the nation as a whole, all working for the same purpose and engaged in carrying from ocean to ocean the 'Spirit of Sulgrave,' which is, in its essence, that of our society itself — a desire to perpetuate the best traditions of the past."

In 1925, Mrs. Lamar, the National President, was able to report:

". . . today we have in our treasury $112,000.00 collected within a year and at an expense to the National Society of $819.29 — less than eight-tenths of one per cent. Was there ever a better record? I venture to say that a more surprising report has seldom, if ever, been made by any organization."

The following year, Pennsylvania donated an additional $15,289.19 to the Fund. This amount was procured from admissions, sales and contributions as well as from the sale of the Sulgrave Manor replica which the Dames had erected on the grounds of the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. (See under Mrs. Starr's Report.)

A Thanksgiving ceremony, attended by one hundred members of the National Society of the Colonial Dames, was held at Sulgrave Manor, England, in July, 1925. The book containing the names of the 27,000 American subscribers to the Sulgrave Manor Endowment Fund was presented to the Sulgrave Institution. This book was beautifully bound in brown leather and hand-tooled. Its cost was $200.00. Fifty copies bound in cloth were also made and one of these is now among the treasures in our Library at 1630 Latimer Street, Philadelphia.

Dumbarton House
1927

The purchase of "Bellevue" (later renamed "Dumbarton House") for the purpose of having a National headquarters was a project of the National Society. At the 18th Council, in 1927, it was:

"Resolved, That this Council authorize the President to appoint a Committee to take steps toward acquiring a home in Washington and be given power to act in consultation with the National Officers."

The old, historic, Colonial house near the Rock of Dumbarton (and the new Dumbarton Bridge) was paid for by the joint efforts of all the State Societies, Pennsylvania contributing a total of $30,000.00.

Details of the negotiations for acquiring possession and particulars about the furnishing of the house, as well as information of the use to which it has been put, can be found in *A History of The National Society of The Colonial Dames of America,* by Mrs. Joseph Rucker Lamar.

Golden Jubilee of The Colonial Dames

(Taken from Mrs. Lloyd's Report)

What a coincidence it was that fifty years ago we should have been the first State to become incorporated and granted our charter, and that a President from Pennsylvania should be National President on the 50th Anniversary! We had every right to be very proud of our Mrs. Hutchinson, for she conducted the meeting of the Council with all the graciousness of manner for which she is noted, combined with orderly precision and wisdom in the handling of many National Committees who were reporting on important affairs of the Society.

You will all remember the highlight of our fiftieth Anniversary was the dinner given at the Mayflower which was attended by 1,100 Colonial Dames. As our National Historian, Mrs. Egbert Jones, described it— "the scene was one of great beauty and color; charming women, handsome costumes, rare jewels." The honor table was high on a platform for the National President, National Officers and guests of honor. These included Mr. McCormick Goodhart of the British Embassy representing Lord Halifax and who read a message from him; Col. Kemper represented the Governor of Virginia and Mr. Louis Hertle, owner of Gunston Hall, which he is leaving at his death to the State of Virginia with the provision that the National Colonial Dames shall be the guardians in perpetuity. Gunston Hall was the former home of George Mason, author of the Bill of Rights, later incorporated in the amendments to the Constitution. On the dais in front of the President's table was a gilded stand brought back by President Monroe from France, and on this were placed the jubilee gifts from the Corporate Societies as their Presidents presented checks for the Endowment Fund of "Dumbarton House" — our National Headquarters in Washington.

As the National President called the name of each State in the order of entry into the organization, its President came down the aisle with a gift, appropriate to her State. The thirteen original Colonial States were asked to have their Presidents in costume, so I wore blue and gold brocade à la Martha Washington style, tight bodice, very full skirt with a cloth of gold panel down the front, and very beautiful old point lace flouncing. I arose to present Pennsylvania's check, $1,793.00 (the third largest) and said: "The Pennsylvania Dames one and all send greetings to their National President, Officers and members on this Jubilee occasion. They have asked me to pour into this Golden Treasury our donations given as a token of our pride in the memories of those members who have gone before us. Long may the doors of Dumbarton House and Gunston Hall swing widely open to welcome future Colonial Dames who follow us up the paths which are paved with traditions we cherish. Our earnest prayer is that the America we love will in the next fifty years serve as a guide to the other Nations of this present-

day world. I give this check, Madame President, with a replica of the Liberty Bell from the Keystone State — Pennsylvania — as our Golden Jubilee gift to the National Society."

And then followed the gifts from all the other States — a stately parade of generosity. The total sum contributed was $25,000.

Events of the Council Meeting were the Reception given at the Club of Colonial Dames in Washington, the showing of pictures in the auditorium of the United States Department of the Interior, the specially conducted tour of the new National Gallery of Art, and the Reception at the White House, the wife of the Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Wallace, receiving us in the absence of Mrs. Roosevelt. The ceremony of placing a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington seemed unusually impressive. Mrs. Hutchinson was attended by a full Guard of Honor from Fort Myers, the courtesy which is shown by the United States Government to visiting notables.

The special exhibit in honor of the De Soto Expedition and its discovery of the Mississippi, the celebration of which had been organized by Mrs. Egbert Jones, caused great interest. Our National Historian deserves the highest praise for this patriotic undertaking, and as your Pennsylvania President, I was very glad to have been a member of her Committee. Mrs. Egbert Jones gave a delightful dinner to about seventy-five guests, in honor of Dr. J. R. Swanton, of the United States Fact-Finding Commission and of Senator and Mrs. George of Georgia. The story of De Soto was presented accompanied by music appropriate to the occasion.

(The following extract is taken from the Pennsylvania Society's Jubilee Report, given in Washington at the Biennial Council by Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd, President of the Pennsylvania Society — see 50th Annual Report.)

"Now" in this war-torn world, this National Society has reached a fiftieth milestone. If we are to continue as a patriotic society, we must believe that sacrifices and freedom born of discipline will be saved by disciplined strength and unity of action. Grant that we may have courage to do whatever is right, for in name only patriotism is not enough. "That which thy fathers have bequeathed thee, if thou wouldst keep it, earn it anew," is a challenge I share with you! I am one who believes that civilization is but at the beginning. Here's best wishes to the next fifty years of The National Society, Colonial Dames of America!

Founders

April 8, 1891

Fanny Hollingsworth Arnold
Julia Williams Biddle
Harriet Odin Carpenter
Rebecca Clifford Fox
Elizabeth Duane Gillespie
Ellen Waln Harrison
Sophia Bache Irwin
Emily Redwood Lyman
Elizabeth McKean
Ann Poultney Mifflin
Lydia Thompson Morris
Maria Dallas Sanders
Hannah Lewis Scott
Anne Hollingsworth Wharton
Elizabeth Chapman Winsor
Rebecca Winsor
Hitty Markoe Zantzinger

Officers
of
The Pennsylvania Society
From Its Organization
April 8, 1891

Elected *Honorary Presidents*

1936 Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson
1944 Mrs. James Starr
1944 Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd
(Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher)
1946 Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel
1949 Mrs. Francis A. Lewis

Presidents

1891 Mrs. Alexander Biddle
1891 Mrs. G. Dawson Coleman
1895 Mrs. E. D. Gillespie
1898 Mrs. William Bacon Stevens
1901 Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt
1913 Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison
1914 Mrs. James D. Winsor
1915 Mrs. James Starr
1925 Mrs. Charles Roberts
1927 Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson
1935 Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd
(Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher)
1943 Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel
1946 Mrs. Francis A. Lewis
1949 Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge

Elected *Honorary Vice-President*

1919 Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton

First Vice-Presidents

1891 Mrs. Thomas McKean
1894 Mrs. William Bacon Stevens
1898 Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison
1911 Mrs. Frederick A. Packard
1912 Mrs. James D. Winsor
1913 Mrs. Horace Brock
1914 Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Jr.
1915 Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton
1919 Mrs. Arthur H. Lea
1927 Mrs. John C. Groome
1934 Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr.
1935 Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd
(Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher)
1936 Mrs. Edgar Wright Baird
1938 Mrs. Francis R. Packard
1939 Mrs. Francis A. Lewis
1942 Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel
1943 Mrs. Horatio C. Wood
1945 Mrs. Francis A. Lewis
1946 Mrs. John B. Thayer
1947 Mrs. E. Florens Rivinus
1949 Mrs. W. Logan MacCoy

Second Vice-Presidents

1891 Mrs. E. D. Gillespie
1895 Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison
1899 Mrs. James D. Winsor
1912 Miss Louisa C. Rodney
1914 Mrs. William A. Lathrop
1915 Mrs. Samuel Chew
1918 Mrs. Frederick A. Packard
1927 Mrs. C. Howard Clark, Jr.
1931 Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr.
1934 Mrs. F. von A. Cabeen, Jr.
1935 Mrs. Edgar Wright Baird
1936 Mrs. Henry H. Pease
1939 Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel
1942 Mrs. Randal Morgan
1948 Mrs. Owen J. Roberts
1951 Mrs. James I. Wendell

Third Vice-Presidents

1935 Mrs. William Watson Smith
1938 Mrs. Alexander Laughlin
1942 Mrs. W. Sanderson Detwiler
1945 Mrs. Walter C. Carroll

Elected

1946 Mrs. Edmund Claxton
1947 Mrs. Spencer G. Nauman
1949 Mrs. W. Eugene Gary

Treasurers

1891 Mrs. Isaac Starr
1896 Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt
1901 Mrs. Charles S. Hinchman
1908 Mrs. Frederick A. Packard
1911 Mrs. George Woodward
1912 Mrs. Frederick A. Packard
1917 Mrs. Alfred Reginald Allen
1919 Mrs. Horatio C. Wood
1940 Miss Martha B. Newkirk
1945 Mrs. James I. Wendell
1951 Mrs. Samuel McCreery

Assistant Treasurers

1941 Mrs. Murray H. Spahr, Jr.
1950 Mrs. Samuel McCreery
1951 Mrs. Edward W. Shober

Recording Secretaries

1891 Mrs. James D. Winsor
1893 Mrs. William Bacon Stevens
1894 Miss Helen B. Tyler
1896 Mrs. T. Hewson Bradford
1902 Mrs. Louis F. Benson
1912 Mrs. Charles W. Nevin
1913 Miss Dorothea Emlen
1916 Mrs. John C. Groome
1924 Mrs. James deW. Cookman
1925 Mrs. Winthrop Sargent
1941 Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel
1943 Mrs. S. Leonard Kent, Jr.
1950 Miss Emily G. Hopkinson

Assistant Recording Secretaries

1941 Mrs. Alfred Stengel
1944 Mrs. James I. Wendell

Corresponding Secretaries

1891 Mrs. James Mifflin
1896 Miss Louisa C. Rodney
1904 Mrs. Richard Peters
1911 Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson
1927 Mrs. Roland S. Morris
1933 Mrs. Edgar Wright Baird
1934 Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Jr.
1944 Mrs. Jacques L. Vauclain
1948 Mrs. Edward Robins

Elected *Registrars*

1892 Mrs. Theodore M. Etting
1898 Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs
1899 Mrs. Frederick A. Packard
1902 Miss Anne Hampton Barnes
1910 Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott
1911 Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Jr.
1914 Mrs. George Woodward
1915 Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Jr.
1918 Mrs. Walter Horstmann
1933 Mrs. James H. Emack
1940 Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr.
1943 Mrs. James H. Emack

Historians

1891 Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton
1899 Mrs. E. D. Gillespie
1902 Mrs. James M. Longacre
1906 Mrs. Francis B. Gummere
1908 Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson
1910 Miss Helen K. Morton
1913 Mrs. Rodman Wister
1914 Mrs. Charles Roberts
1925 Miss Laura Bell
1940 Mrs. Alfred C. Prime
1943 Miss Emily G. Hopkinson
1945 Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd
(Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher)
1946 Miss Martha B. Newkirk
1950 Mrs. Thornton Oakley

Managers

1891 Mrs. Crawford Arnold
1891 Mrs. Ernest Zantzinger
1891 Mrs. John Sanders
1891 Mrs. J. Edward Carpenter
1891 Mrs. James D. Winsor
1891 Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison
1891 Mrs. Isaac Starr
1891 Mrs. James Mifflin
1891 Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton
1891 Miss Mariamne Biddle
1892 Mrs. Theodore M. Etting
1893 Mrs. William Bacon Stevens
1893 Mrs. Clarence H. Clark
1894 Miss Hannah L. Scott
1894 Mrs. Joseph P. Mumford
1894 Miss Helen B. Tyler
1895 Mrs. Edward H. Ogden

Elected	*Managers*
1896	Mrs. Alexander J. Cassatt
1896	Mrs. T. Hewson Bradford
1896	Mrs. C. Stuart Patterson
1896	Mrs. Samuel Chew
1896	Mrs. Richard L. Ashhurst
1896	Mrs. Charles Williams
1896	Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs
1896	Mrs. William H. Ingham
1897	Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom
1897	Mrs. John P. Lundy
1898	Mrs. Alfred Whelen
1898	Mrs. John C. Sims
1899	Miss Lydia T. Morris
1900	Mrs. Nicholas Thouron
1900	Mrs. Horace Brock
1901	Mrs. Charles M. Conyngham
1901	Miss Elisabeth McClellan
1901	Mrs. Charles S. Hinchman
1901	Mrs. John P. Logan
1901	Mrs. Louis F. Benson
1902	Mrs. Richard Peters
1902	Mrs. James M. Longacre
1902	Miss Anne Hampton Barnes
1903	Mrs. Edward P. Davis
1903	Mrs. James M. Rhodes
1903	Mrs. Francis B. Gummere
1903	Mrs. James Starr, Jr.
1904	Mrs. George Woodward
1906	Mrs. Hampton L. Carson
1906	Miss Mary Harris Pearson
1908	Mrs. Edward F. Beale
1908	Mrs. Arthur H. Lea
1908	Mrs. Frederick A. Packard
1909	Mrs. Stricker Coles
1909	Mrs. Rodman Wister
1910	Mrs. J. Bertram Lippincott
1910	Miss Helen K. Morton
1910	Mrs. William Redwood Wright
1911	Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, Jr.
1911	Mrs. J. Willis Martin
1912	Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson
1912	Mrs. Andrew J. Steinman
1913	Mrs. Walter Horstmann
1913	Mrs. Charles W. Nevin
1913	Mrs. Norton Downs
1914	Miss Edith Howe (Mrs. Halsey DeWolf)
1915	Mrs. Charles Roberts
1915	Mrs. Roland S. Morris

Elected	*Managers*
1915	Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr.
1915	Miss Dorothea Emlen
1915	Mrs. William L. Fox
1915	Mrs. Edgar W. Baird
1916	Mrs. David Reeves
1916	Mrs. Louis P. Evans
1916	Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs
1916	Miss Laura Bell
1916	Mrs. John C. Groome
1917	Mrs. John Conyngham Stevens
1917	Mrs. F. von A. Cabeen, Jr.
1918	Mrs. Charles Wolcott Henry
1918	Mrs. Alfred Reginald Allen
1919	Mrs. Horatio C. Wood
1920	Mrs. James deW. Cookman
1921	Mrs. Marlin E. Olmsted (Mrs. Vance C. McCormick)
1922	Mrs. Thomas DeWitt Cuyler
1922	Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr.
1923	Mrs. J. Madison Taylor
1923	Mrs. C. Howard Clark, Jr.
1923	Mrs. John Gribbel
1923	Mrs. John B. Thayer, 3d
1924	Mrs. John Hampton Barnes
1924	Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker
1924	Mrs. J. Mayhew Wainwright
1925	Mrs. Henry S. Hiestand
1926	Mrs. Winthrop Sargent
1926	Mrs. J. Somers Smith
1927	Mrs. Charles E. Brinley
1927	Mrs. James Starr, Jr.
1927	Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge
1928	Mrs. Nathaniel Seaver Keay
1928	Mrs. James H. Emack
1929	Mrs. F. Woodson Hancock
1930	Mrs. Marcellin Coté Adams
1930	Mrs. John Conyngham Stevens
1931	Mrs. Henry D. Paxson
1931	Miss Emily H. Bache
1931	Mrs. Grahame Wood
1932	Mrs. Arthur H. Hacker
1932	Mrs. Henry H. Pease
1933	Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd (Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher)
1933	Mrs. Frederick Fraley
1933	Mrs. Bayard Hand
1934	Mrs. W. Paul O'Neill
1934	Miss Emily G. Hopkinson
1934	Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Jr.

Elected	*Managers*
1935	Mrs. J. Bancker Gribbel
1935	Miss Helen Semple
1936	Mrs. William J. Clothier
1936	Mrs. Francis R. Packard
1936	Mrs. Henry Pepper Vaux
1936	Mrs. Clarence A. Warden
1937	Mrs. Francis A. Lewis
1938	Mrs. Harrison Smith
1938	Mrs. Charles Day (Mrs. R. Marshall Truitt)
1938	Miss Martha B. Newkirk
1938	Mrs. Alfred Stengel
1939	Mrs. J. Lloyd Coates
1940	Mrs. William H. Conyngham
1940	Mrs. Benjamin R. Hoffman
1940	Mrs. James D. Winsor, Jr.
1941	Mrs. S. Leonard Kent, Jr.
1941	Mrs. Henry Norris Platt
1941	Mrs. Murray H. Spahr, Jr.
1941	Mrs. Louis H. Twyeffort
1942	Mrs. Thomas B. K. Ringe
1942	Mrs. William D. Sherrerd, Jr.
1942	Mrs. John H. Lawson
1943	Mrs. Evan Randolph
1943	Mrs. Jacques L. Vauclain
1944	Mrs. Arthur Dearborn Smith
1944	Mrs. James I. Wendell
1944	Mrs. Henry Kendall Seal
1944	Mrs. Stanley Eyre Wilson
1944	Mrs. James Wilson Wister
1945	Mrs. Thomas S. Gates
1945	Mrs. Homer Reed
1945	Mrs. E. Florens Rivinus
1945	Mrs. John B. Thayer, 3d
1946	Mrs. Owen J. Roberts
1947	Mrs. Frederick Jost
1947	Mrs. Joseph Wood, Jr.
1948	Mrs. Thornton Oakley
1948	Mrs. Edward Robins
1948	Mrs. Walter Penn Shipley, Jr.
1949	Mrs. W. Sanderson Detwiler
1949	Mrs. Randal Morgan
1949	Mrs. Edward W. Shober
1949	Mrs. Samuel McCreery
1950	Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd
1950	Mrs. Ernest C. Savage
1951	Mrs. A. Balfour Brehman
1951	Mrs. John McC. Kennedy, 3d
1951	Mrs. William J. Latimer, Jr.

TEN-YEAR HISTORY

OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

OF THE

COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA

1941-1951

Officers
of
The Pennsylvania Society
of
The Colonial Dames of America
1951

President
Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge

First Vice-President
Mrs. W. Logan MacCoy

Second Vice-President
Mrs. James I. Wendell

Third Vice-President
Mrs. W. Eugene Gary

Treasurer
Mrs. Samuel McCreery

Assistant Treasurer
Mrs. Edward W. Shober

Recording Secretary
Miss Emily G. Hopkinson

Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. Edward Robins

Registrar
Mrs. James H. Emack

Historian
Mrs. Thornton Oakley

Board of Managers

Term Ending 1952

Mrs. W. Sanderson Detwiler
Mrs. James H. Emack
Mrs. Randal Morgan
Mrs. Henry H. Pease
Mrs. E. Florens Rivinus
Mrs. Edward W. Shober

Term Ending 1953

Miss Emily G. Hopkinson
Mrs. Malcolm Lloyd
Mrs. Samuel McCreery
Mrs. Thomas B. K. Ringe
Mrs. Ernest C. Savage
Mrs. Arthur Dearborn Smith

Term Ending 1954

Mrs. A. Balfour Brehman
Mrs. John McC. Kennedy, 3d
Mrs. William J. Latimer, Jr.
Mrs. Thornton Oakley
Mrs. Edward Robins
Mrs. Walter Penn Shipley, Jr.

Reports of Presidents

Continuation of Mrs. Stacy B. Lloyd's Report as President, 1941-1943

On April 15th, 1942, I had the honor of unveiling a bronze tablet presented by The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America to mark the residence, on South 3rd Street, of Samuel Powel, the first mayor of Philadelphia after the Revolution. We feel pride in this, for it calls attention to the fact that when the house was occupied by its illustrious owner and his wife, Eleanora Willing, a frequent guest was George Washington. Contributions of furniture and china have been given by our members, as well as money for restoration expenses of the old paneling, garden, etc., all of which insures and augments its value as an example of what "Society" on 3rd Street in Philadelphia was accustomed to own at that period in our history.

In 1942, the Society published a primer, called *The A. B. C. Book of Colonial Pennsylvania.* It was written and illustrated by members of the Junior Committee. Mrs. Moreau Delano Brown, Miss Harriet Bland, and Mrs. Louis H. Twyeffort made the verses. Miss Margaret Aumont Moore drew the pictures. Told in rhyme, the history is a delightful resumé of Pennsylvania's past and is full of interest and humor for young and old to appreciate.

The last two years of my term of office as your President were outstanding in the patriotic and war services entered into by all. The National Red Cross asked me to organize the first Food Packing Factory for Prisoners of War. Three others were patterned after our Philadelphia Factory in which over fifteen million boxes were packed. My two Vice-Chairmen were Mrs. S. Leonard Kent, Jr., and Mrs. Henry H. Pease. Without them, I could never have established this record of achievement in keeping so many prisoners alive.

And so the page is turned and my gratitude to all our Pennsylvania Dames for their loyalty to me is unbounded.

Eleanor M. Lloyd

Mrs. John Bancker Gribbel
President 1943-1946

On May 19th, 1943, Mrs. John Bancker Gribbel took office as twelfth President of The Pennsylvania Society of The Colonial Dames of America, and served until 1946. These were war years and most of our members were help-less and gas-less, but they carried on nobly. All efforts were concentrated on our Red Cross Work Room, which had as good a record as any in the city and was kept open until July 1st, 1946. Thousands of dressings were made under the supervision of Mrs. Francis A. Lewis, Chairman, and her hard-working committee, who were greatly commended for the excellence of their work.

Our second great effort was the raising of funds for the U. S. O.

Center in Ketchikan, Alaska. In 1944 this center cared for 560 boys a day, but before it was closed on December 31st, 1946, this number had increased to 1100 a day, including 300 "SPARS." About $15,000 was collected from contributions and card parties, and Pennsylvania led all the states in the amount of donations. Your President served on the National Committee for Ketchikan, of which Mrs. Marshall Prentiss was Chairman, and also on the National Society's War Emergency Committee.

The Colonial Dames also supplied hostesses for the Women's Officers' Club at 1528 Walnut Street, and at the Club for the Enlisted Personnel at 254 South 15th Street, Philadelphia, and collected books and magazines for the ships leaving the Navy Yard. One hundred dollars was donated to the United War Chest, and to the Red Cross War Fund, and our Annual Entertainment Fund was given to our Red Cross Work Room during each of these war years.

In the summer of 1943 we donated a Communion Service to the new Chapel in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and the balance of this fund was sent to the Naval Hospital to be used for furnishings in its Chapel. We also gave a party at our Headquarters for the women of our various services at which over a hundred were present.

At the meeting on June 11th, 1943, it was moved and seconded that the income from the Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker Fund be used to purchase books for the library, as Mr. J. Brooks B. Parker had signified his intention to be financially responsible for the publishing of Part 2 of Vol. III of *Church Music in Pennsylvania in the 18th Century*. It was also moved that the Chairman of the Library Committee be authorized to purchase a suitable sticker stating "In Memory of Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker," to be used with the Society's bookplate, and placed in all books purchased with the interest of this Fund.

At the same time it was moved and passed that the interest on the Permanent Fund, in the Girard Trust Company, be used for the upkeep of Stenton during the present emergency, and at the meeting of June 8th, 1945, this motion was extended to include the income from the three Stenton Funds, which were to be combined and allocated to the Stenton Mansion Committee for the maintenance of the Mansion and Garden. This plan was to be tried for one year.

On March 20th, 1944, the President called a special meeting of the Board of Managers as she had learned that 259 and 261 South 17th Street had been sold without restrictions. The back yards of these properties adjoined our garden, and the purchasers contemplated building an apartment house, which it was feared would cut off both light and air from our Headquarters. After several weeks work an option for $5,000 was obtained for the land immediately adjoining our garden. The Board voted to purchase this property, the price to be taken from money in the Sinking Fund, put aside for the calling of Mortgage Bonds, this sum to be

replaced with interest as soon as donations could be collected. Mr. J. Brooks B. Parker contributed $2,500 in Colonial Dames Building Bonds in memory of his mother, Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker. These bonds were sold for their face value, and with many other generous donations the sum of $5,409.58 was raised, and settlement was made on June 29th, 1944. Mrs. Randal Morgan was made Chairman of the new Garden, and she engaged Miss Coffin, a noted garden architect, to make a plan, and it was also through her great generosity that the new garden was constructed and planted.

In 1944 it was decided to train students in Occupational Therapy in place of training Indian girls as nurses, as the Government had undertaken the training of 65,000 young women for the U. S. Cadet Corps. We also in that year bound all the Annual Reports, and our new slides were shown for the first time on November 29th.

In 1945 a filing cabinet was purchased in memory of Mrs. George M. Boyd, who had taken such excellent care of our papers for many years, and another was donated by Mrs. Boyd's children. We also received our first payment of $1,335.67 from the Florence Addicks Fund, bequeathed in Memory of her Mother, and to be called "The Rosalie Butcher Prize Fund."

Because of war conditions it was impossible for us to make any large repairs to our Headquarters, so with accumulated funds, and generous gifts, and also due to the fact that we could purchase our Mortgage Bonds from estates and individuals at half price, we were able to reduce our bonded indebtedness $27,000 in three years. These were anxious years in a war-torn world, but our members did their part valiantly, and were worthy of their ancestors who helped create this country.

Louise H. Gribbel

Mrs. Francis A. Lewis
President 1946-1949

Having been Vice-President for several years, the Society graciously elected me to the office of President at the retirement of Mrs. Gribbel on May 15, 1946. As the National Nominating Committee Chairmanship fell to my lot as President of the Founder State, this was the first excitement of the autumn. The Biennial Council took place in October and the Nominating Committee's Ticket was elected, continuing Mrs. Ethelbert I. Low's Presidency for another two years.

The autumn season of 1946 was full of pleasure with Pilgrimages, a Thanksgiving Service and Christmas Carols. During the three years of my Presidency we went the first year to Gloria Dei for our Thanksgiving Service, the second year to St. Peter's in the Great Valley and the third to Old St. Peter's, 3rd and Pine Streets.

To attract the interest of a younger group of members an offshoot of the Patriotic Service was formed called Citizenship Committee, later to be the Educational Committee. This group inaugurated our work with the High Schools of the City and has

ever since taken large numbers of students on personally conducted tours of historical interest. This work has grown steadily in value and scope and in numbers of students contacted.

During the winter of 1946-47, four important speakers addressed the Society. Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts, speaking on "Anatomy of Peace," was the first speaker, followed by Mr. Joseph McCusker of the Atwater Kent Museum, Mr. H. Birchard Taylor on Cramp's Shipyard, and Mr. J. Hamilton Coulter on "Collecting, Nazi-Style," which described the recovery of Works of Art from salt-mines in Germany. A wide range of subjects!

In early 1947 the first Braille Course of Instruction was begun for members who wished to help blind students by transcribing badly needed Text-books.

On a lovely warm spring evening a Concert of Early Pennsylvania Music was held at Headquarters, which was supervised by Mr. M. P. Challoner of the Hill School. It was an ambitious effort and well done.

May brought a Garden Party at Stenton for Foreign Students as well as three delightful Pilgrimages. We went to the American Swedish Historical Museum in April, in May to "Wheatland" in Lancaster with a stop-off at the Ephrata Cloisters, and in June to the Hopewell National Historic Site. This was followed by delicious Tea given to the members by Mrs. James I. Wendell at the Hill School in Pottstown. In each case the weather was beautiful which increased the pleasure of the day.

A Card-Party was successfully held each year in the Society's Headquarters the proceeds of which were allocated to the greatest current need.

After a quiet and warm summer and autumn, activities began again with the highlight on a Symposium of five sessions on "Constitutional Bill of Rights." The Moderator was Judge Robert W. Bolger and a panel of members of the Society was selected each time who took part in the discussions. The topic of the sessions in sequence was: "Freedom of Speech and Press," "Freedom of Religion," "Justice Under Law," and "The Ballot."

Several Lectures were held in the winter of 1947-48, beginning with Mrs. E. Florens Rivinus, who spoke on "Youth Hostels," Mr. Joseph Carson on "Ladies and Libraries," and Mr. Henry S. Drinker on "Early Days of Musical Fund Hall and the Academy of Music."

January brought our first plea of help for Gunston Hall, the National Society's Project, by Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, the National Chairman of "Funds for Gunston." Our County Chairmen were invited to come to Philadelphia, as the guests of the Society, to hear Mrs. Streeter who gave a complete picture of the problems of Gunston Hall and the plan for their solution on the accession of the house to the National Society.

The Spring Pilgrimages of 1948 took us to Elfreth's Alley and south to Gunston Hall in Virginia, in May. A large number of members went on the long trip and everyone enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The day was clear and cloudless.

In June, Governor Duff of Pennsylvania came to the Stenton Garden Party and made an address to the assembled members — on a warm and lovely day. The National Republican Convention being held in Philadelphia in late June, a Committee was formed to offer Hospitality to the ladies coming to the city at that time. Stenton was visited by several bus-loads of visitors who seemed to enjoy the old buildings.

Again a summer of quiet and then a busy autumn, beginning with a series of talks on Current Events by Mr. Thomas C. Shaffer, so much enjoyed that a second series was held later in the winter. The Lecture Committee in 1949 presented Mr. W. A. Sponsler, recently a member of the American Mission to Greece; Mrs. Rivinus, just returned from the Near East, "Trailing the Tentmaker of Tarsus"; a Musical recital by Mrs. Lawrence Saunders and, winding up the season, a Concert by the Boys of St. Peter's Choir.

In early January, 1949, a ceremony was held by our Society at Gloria Dei Church to which the Presidents of our neighboring State Societies were invited. The guest of honor was the newly-elected National President Mrs. Thomas W. Streeter, and the Presidents of the New York Society, the New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware Societies. The occasion was the presentation to the old Church of the Re-bound Records which our Society had caused to be preserved and encased in dust-proof boxes. Some of the Parish Records date back to 1635 and are the only continuous Vital Statistics of the period in the City of Philadelphia. This was a major undertaking and with the help of the National Treasury the Pennsylvania Society was able to do this valuable piece of restoration.

During this winter the work on the new Register was begun, and the work of the Prize Essay Committee continued as it had every year with less and less interest from the Schools. There was much discussion each year as to the method of interesting the students to submit Essays for our Prize. The Colored Historical slides were constantly on the road each of the three winters and in much demand.

The Spring Pilgrimages on my last year as President took us farther afield for we went to see Colonial houses in Burlington, New Jersey, to New Castle on the Delaware, and to Odessa, Delaware.

Thus ended three happy years in which I had the honor to be President of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames. This record could not have been attained had it not been for the single-minded devotion of the Board of Managers, the Committee Chairmen, and the members, to our common cause. We profited intellectually by the historical studies, and have found most satisfying the foundation of deep friendships made during the course of our gatherings and meetings and trips.

Louise B. Lewis

Mrs. Francis R. Strawbridge
President 1949-

During the war years under the leadership of our splendid Presidents, the Colonial Dames rendered distinguished service both as a Society and as individuals. From 1949 to 1951, with most amazing unanimity, the Society accepted many new obligations and responsibilities.

Financially there were three requirements — a National assessment as Pennsylvania's share for Gunston Hall of $13,500.00, which was met in less than two and one-half years; our own bonded indebtedness reduced from its original $200,000.00 to $40,000.00 by 1949, and in the ensuing two years again reduced to $20,800.00; and finally a new enterprise amounting to $5,000.00 to build our beautiful wall, adding greatly to the charm of our garden, with the lovely memorial marble plaque of St. Francis of Assisi.

The Society is deeply grateful for several bequests received during the past two years. Among these was $5,000 from Miss Mary N. Weatherly, with which we hope to install a long-desired elevator. The Society has responded generously to the Christmas appeal for the Employees Welfare Fund, part of which is invested for future possible emergencies for those who so faithfully care for us. It seems highly desirable to mention by name the generous donors and the valiant workers, but not only is space limited but also those who give the most are the most determined to accept no praise.

In every department there have been new and outstanding undertakings. The new Register is at last completed — a monument to the faithful few who carried it through.

The Historic Activities Committee has not only conducted interesting pilgrimages but has developed a five inter-state plan whereby the members of the Society visit and are visited by those of neighboring states with both pleasure and profit. They have also conducted two Thanksgiving Services, the reverent spirit somewhat strengthened by delightful teas at homes of hospitable members. They have presented four Flags for Flag Day — one of them in response to a special request, to an Armenian Church. In addition the Committee has carried on patriotic work with the help of the National Society, having rebound with black buckram old Parish records of St. Peter's Church. Also they are carrying forward with Colonial Dames Chapter 2 a project to map the graveyard at St. Peter's.

Innovations have been developed by the Patriotic Service Committee which, beside financing our Indian nurse, has worked with the International Institute and has welcomed at our Headquarters newly-naturalized citizens following the Court proceedings and has warmed the inner man with greetings as well as with doughnuts and coffee. The Patriotic Service Committee has also inaugurated, and for two years conducted, Round Table Discussions of general interest on social and welfare subjects on "What

Philadelphia Is Doing." These are of increasing interest to our members.

The Educational Committee has continued taking bus loads of children to places of historic interest, hoping thereby to inspire our future citizens with a sense of the responsibility of their inheritance. They have also celebrated Bill of Rights Day and Washington's Birthday at our Headquarters with patriotic speeches, followed by refreshments for representatives of our public, private, and parochial schools.

Informal Teas were inaugurated two years ago, generous Committee members acting as hostesses and providing simple refreshments. The growth in attendance from four or five to forty or more speaks for itself, and our members appreciate the pleasant opportunity to enjoy one another in our beautiful room.

The Annual Entertainment, which was dispensed with during the war years, has been revived for the past two years much to the pleasure of our members. One occasion was an open house at Stenton, where Governor Duff was our speaker.

It is impossible to enumerate the devoted and faithful service of our members, the generous giving of time, self, and money for many important committees. They can only be mentioned here, for each one is not only carrying on but carrying forward her responsibility, and the County Committees have also unfailingly responded to every appeal. The Lecture Committee has in two years provided a great variety of appropriate lectures, some illustrated and all well attended. Tea under the direction of the Hospitality Committee, has greatly added to the sociability of the occasion. The Library has been reorganized and it is hoped it may be of increased usefulness.

At our Headquarters, under our able House Committee, oil heat has been installed, and our Garden there is increasingly attractive. At Stenton Mansion a bequest of furniture has been received from the Estate of Hannah V. Prentice and the Mansion is being put in order for our spring enjoyment.

In December we celebrated our Sixtieth Birthday with a delightful and distinguished dinner party at the Philadelphia Museum of Art.

Our Historian's Committee has passed another milestone — completing not only our fifty-year history but also the record of sixty years of life.

There is little that can be said in regard to the debt of gratitude the Society as a whole and your President in particular owe to Mrs. Rehmus for her wisdom and untiring service. We could not be where we are today without the help she has so generously given.

In closing this accounting of two years of stewardship, it is supremely important to try to convey that every accomplishment is entirely and solely yours. It is an inspiration to be with you and my heartfelt thanks and appreciation go to each of you.

Anna Estes Strawbridge

Committees Listed in the Sixtieth Annual Report, May, 1951

Memorial
Rules and By-Laws
Examination of Papers
Custody of Ancestral Papers
Preservation of Existing Records
Contemporaneous Records
Stenton Mansion
Patriotic Service
Library
Historical Research
Historic Activities
House
Headquarter's Garden
Lecture
Loan Exhibit
Christmas Carols
Finance and Budget
Hospitality
Publicity
Entertainment
Printing
Prize Essay
Gunston Hall
Wheatland
Illustrated Talks on Historic Pennsylvania
Educational
Colors
Informal Teas

County Committees

Luzerne County
Allegheny County
Dauphin County
Lancaster County
Lackawana County
Venango County
York County

During the 60th year the total number of women serving on these committees, including the Officers and the Board of Managers, amounted to 454 of the 914 members of the Pennsylvania Society—striking evidence of the tremendous activity centered at Headquarters, 1630 Latimer Street, Philadelphia.

The Reports of the Historians are printed in the Annual Reports of the period, 1941-1951, and give full accounts of the work undertaken by the committees. The ever-increasing length

of the Historians' Reports is another proof of the expansion of the Society's work.

It is noteworthy that the interests of the Colonial Dames, although augmented, have remained faithful to the ideals of the Founders. If the names of some committees have disappeared from the list, the work they represented has been given another title, sometimes to conform to rulings of the National Society, or the committee has been merged with another. In some cases, like that of the Red Cross, the need for the work has lapsed. The Memorial Committee functions as need arises. The Register Committee only when a new edition of the Register is in preparation. The Junior members have been absorbed into the major committees of the Society.

More detailed information as to Finance, Gifts received, etc., can be procured from the Reports of the Society which are available at 1630 Latimer Street, where the invaluable Secretary, Mrs. Rehmus, facilitates, by her skill and knowledge, all phases of our endeavors.

COMMITTEE WORK

Rules and By-Laws

In 1941, fifteen changes were made in the By-Laws which had been in use since the origin of the Society.

As Amended 1941

By-Laws
of
The Pennsylvania Society
of the
Colonial Dames of America

Organized April 8, 1891
Incorporated July 13, 1891

Organization

This Society shall be known by the name, style and title of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. It forms a constituent part of the National Society, founded by Pennsylvania in the year 1891, which now consists of Corporate Societies in the thirteen original Colonies, or the Ancestral Societies; the Society of the District of Columbia, the Domicile or Charter Society, and the Societies of the Non-Colonial States, or the Associate Societies.

The By-Laws of this Society are subject to the provisions of the National Constitution governing all the Corporate Societies.

I

Nominations

SECTION 1: The President, after consultation with the Board, shall appoint a committee, consisting of seven members from the Society at large and two from the Board, to prepare a ticket for election at the next annual meeting. The said Committee of Nine shall be announced at the stated meeting in March.

SECTION 2: The Nominating Committee shall select a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and a Third Vice-President if deemed advisable; also six members to serve on the Board of Managers for three years, and shall post this ticket conspicuously, in the Society's rooms on the third Wednesday in April.

SECTION 3: The Nominating Committee shall prepare a ticket for election at the next annual meeting, and in the year of the Biennial Council shall nominate the two delegates and the two alternates from the Society for the Council.

SECTION 4: Any ten members of the Society may nominate other candidates but, to make them eligible, must send said names, with each candidate's signature accepting said nomination, to the chairman of the Nominating Committee. These must be sent in ample time to have the "Additional Names" posted by the chairman, conspicuously, in the Society's room two weeks before the annual meeting.

These names shall be printed on the ballots and mailed to all members one week before election.

No names shall be written in on the printed ballot. Voters can make selections from the several tickets by marking out in ink or black lead the names of those whom they do not prefer.

The several tickets must be printed on one long slip of paper. Any ballot which, when voted, contains more names than there are offices to be filled, shall be declared invalid by the tellers.

II

Elections

The President shall, at the previous stated meeting, appoint a judge and two tellers to count the votes and declare the result. No ballot is legal if, when cast, it contains more names than there are vacancies to be filled.

All elections shall be by ballot. Voting by proxy is not permitted. Members residing fifty miles or more from Philadelphia, unavoidably absent from the annual meeting, may mail their ballots, which must be signed and signature witnessed. The said ballot must be received at the office of the Society no later than twenty-four hours before the meeting on the election day. The envelope must be addressed to tellers of Annual Meeting, The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, Philadelphia. The candidate for each vacancy receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

In case any two or more candidates are tied for places, receiving the same number of votes, a special election shall be called at once upon the names so tied.

III

Delegates to The National Society

There shall be five Delegates and five Alternates to represent this Society at the meetings of the National Society, one of whom shall be the President of the Society, two Delegates and two Alternates shall be chosen by the Board of Managers from its own members, and two Delegates and two Alternates shall be elected by the members of the Society. All these Delegates shall serve until their successors are chosen.

The two Delegates and two Alternates from the Society shall be elected at the Stated Meeting in March preceding the meeting of the National Council. Suggestions for the Nominating Committee for the two Delegates and two Alternates may be made from the floor at the February meeting, or sent in writing to the Nominating Committee prior to March 1st.

The method of balloting shall be that followed in the Annual election. The President shall select her own Alternate.

IV

Duties of the President

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers, and from time to time to appoint from the Board of Managers a committee of three persons, who shall examine the letters of those proposed for membership in the Society and report to the President.

She shall also, with the Board of Managers, appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and shall fill all vacancies in committee chairmanships.

The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees except the Nominating Committee.

V

Duties of the Vice-Presidents

It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents, in their order, to preside in the absence of the President, or, in the case of the death or resignation of the President, to exercise the functions of the office until the next annual election.

VI

Duties of the Board of Managers

The Board of Managers shall consist of President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and a Third Vice-President if deemed advisable, to be chosen annually, and eighteen members, six of whom shall be chosen each year. It shall hold stated meetings on the second Friday of each month, except July, August and September. Special meetings may be called by the President or upon the

written request of three members of the board. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

A special meeting shall be held, at the call of the President, following the annual meeting, at which shall be elected, from the Board of Managers, the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, Registrar and Historian.

The Board shall fill its own vacancies, the member chosen to serve until the next annual election.

Also, it shall have the power to fill the place of any member of the Board who is absent from three consecutive meetings without written explanation of such absence. It shall transact all business not otherwise provided for in the Constitution. It shall be charged with the direction and control of the affairs and funds of the Society as authorized by law.

Committees shall be formed, at the discretion of the Board, in the counties where members reside, when the counties are sufficiently remote from the headquarters to prevent the attendance of members at the meetings of the Society.

Any important new business of standing committees shall be reported to the Board previously to reporting to the Society.

Standing committees shall report to the Board all vacancies and may suggest names to fill such vacancies.

VII

Duties of the Recording Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a record of the proceedings, both of the Society and the Board of Managers, and perform such other duties as belong usually to the office.

In her absence from any meeting a secretary pro tem shall be appointed by the presiding officer.

She shall prepare an annual report, which shall be a record of important resolutions and action thereon. This report is to be printed and mailed to each member of the Society.

VIII

Duties of the Corresponding Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to notify each member of her election, to conduct the general correspondence of the Society and keep a careful record of the same, which record shall be read at the stated meetings of the Society.

IX

Duties of the Treasurer

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of the funds or securities, and to deposit them in such banking institutions, in the city of Philadelphia, as the Board of Managers shall select, to the credit of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. This money shall be drawn thence by the check of the Treasurer for the purposes of the Society only, and to pay such sums as ordered by the Board of Managers.

All bills sent to the Treasurer for payment must be countersigned by the Chairman of the committee responsible for them and by the President.

The Treasurer shall present an itemized report, in writing, at each stated meeting of the Board and of the Society, and shall also prepare an annual report.

The accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited by an expert accountant with the committee of two, appointed by the President from the general Society.

X

Duties of the Historian

It shall be the duty of the Historian to prepare an annual address which shall be a record of all committees, and to prepare the Annual Circular letter provided for by the Constitution of the National Society.

She shall record also the details of the Commemorative Entertainment of the year, and shall be ex-officio a member of the Publication Committee and Chairman of the Historical Research Committee.

XI

Duties of the Registrar

It shall be the duty of the Registrar to keep a register, in which the name of each member of the Society shall be entered, with the date of her admission, the number of her badge, and the name of her ancestor from whom eligibility is derived. After payment of dues the Registrar shall forward to the newly admitted member the certificate of membership in the Society. The Registrar shall have charge of the orders for the insignia of the Society, record all Supplemental Claims, and shall be ex-officio a member of the Committee on Examination of Papers. She shall make annually a statistical report of admissions, resignations and deaths, and shall notify each member of her admission.

XII

Meetings of the Society

The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held on the third Wednesday of May, when an election shall be held to fill all vacancies which may have occurred among the officers or managers.

There shall be Stated Meetings on the third Wednesday in each of the following months: October, November, December, January, February, March and April.

At all meetings twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum for transaction of business.

Notices of stated meetings shall be mailed by the Recording Secretary at least five days previous to date of meeting.

The order of business at all stated meetings shall be as follows:

Salute to the Flag: "To the Glory of God and in grateful remembrance of those our ancestors who, through evil report and loss of fortune, through suffering and death, maintained stout hearts and laid the foundations of our country, we, The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, pledge our loyal and affectionate allegiance to these our flags* and to the nation which preserves the liberties our fathers won."

Reading of minutes of last stated meeting and of subsequent adjourned or special meetings.

Report of the Board of Managers.

Report of Treasurer and other officers; reports of special committees and consideration of any resolutions attached thereto; reports of standing committees; deferred business.

New business, including first the action on proposed amendments.

The order of business may be suspended, on motion, by vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Special meetings may be called by the President, or in her absence, by the Vice-Presidents in their order; and shall be called upon the written request of five members of the Society.

When a special meeting is called, notice mailed three days prior thereto shall be given to all members, and a minute of the subject to be considered shall be stated in said notice, which shall further read: "Also such other business as emergency may require."

*[The Salute to the Flag given at the stated meetings of the Pennsylvania Society reads: " . . . to this our Flag."]

XIII

Finance

The initiation fee shall be thirty-five dollars; the annual dues twenty dollars, payable on or after June 1st and before January 1st; but there shall be in addition a Junior Membership from eighteen to thirty-five years of age; for these the initiation fee shall be ten dollars and annual dues of five dollars up to age twenty-five, and ten dollars up to age thirty-five.

An applicant desiring to be admitted to the Society during the months of March, April and May, of any year, must pay her initiation fee at once, but the annual dues shall date from the beginning of the next fiscal year.

The payment to the Treasurer at any one time, of three hundred dollars ($300.00), shall entitle the person so paying, to life membership, provided said person has been a member of the Society for five years. The moneys received from these life memberships shall constitute a permanent fund to remain forever to the use of the Society, the income only of which shall be expended.

No Junior member is eligible for life membership.

If any newly elected member fails to pay her Initiation Fee

and Dues within three months, without reasonable excuse, the name of such member shall be dropped from the roll.

If any member neglects to pay her annual dues for two successive years, the Treasurer shall report to the Board of Managers, who may, after due notice, strike her name from the roll of membership.

There shall be a standing Committee on Finance, consisting of not less than five members, one (the Chairman) from the Board and four from the Society. The committee shall have the custody of all moneys and securities belonging to the Society, of which securities the interest alone is applicable for current expenses. Also of all trust funds bequeathed or donated to the Society. The Treasurer shall be ex-officio a member of this committee.

XIV

Publication Committee

The Board of Managers shall appoint a Publication Committee, of which the Historian shall be ex-officio a member, together with not less than four members of the Society at large. This committee shall prepare all notices for the daily press, and shall edit the annual report.

Every committee is required to report promptly, to stated meetings of the Society, upon any work it has accomplished during the preceding active month.

XV

Lectures

There shall be a committee of members, both from the Board and the Society, whose duty it shall be to arrange for general lecture courses for the Society.

XVI

Prizes

There may be a Committee on Prizes appointed by the Board to notify the proper educational authorities that a prize or prizes will be offered to the pupils of schools, or any approved group, for the best essay on a given subject.

XVII

Entertainments

The Board of Managers shall appoint a Committee from the members of the Society, who shall constitute the Committee on Entertainments. It shall arrange a commemorative entertainment at least once a year, upon such date as the Society may order, and shall, upon order of the Board, arrange for others.

XVIII

House Committee

A committee of not less than seven members of the Society shall be appointed by the Board, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the house, 1630 Latimer Street, assigned for the use of the Society. This Chairman shall attend the meetings of the Board.

XIX

Library Committee

A Library Committee shall be appointed by the Board, consisting of seven members, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the library.

XX

Membership

The privilege of nominating, seconding and endorsing a candidate belongs to members who have been in the Society for not less than two years. Candidates for membership must be invited by two members of the Society, one of whom shall be her proposer and the other her seconder. Proposers and seconders, and those who write letters of endorsement must know the candidate personally and well. Letters proposing, seconding and endorsing candidates shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary. Each member of the Society has the privilege of so inviting two members each year. No candidate for membership shall be proposed or seconded by a near relative.

The proposer and seconder of any candidate must vouch for the integrity and loyalty of the candidate in such form as may be prescribed by the Board of Managers.

A Colonial Dame, leaving her own State, upon being invited to join another Society, shall be furnished a certified copy of her papers.

Eligibility List

When claiming descent from a Pennsylvania ancestor, candidates must show that said ancestor held one or more of the following offices:

Provincial Officers

Governor.
Deputy Governor.
Provincial Councillor.
Secretary of the Province.
Treasurer of the Province.
Register-General.
Surveyor-General, 1682-1774.
Receiver-General and Secretary of the Land Office.
Commissioner on Boundaries between Provinces.
Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1682-1774.
Keeper of the Great Seal.
Master of the Rolls.
High Sheriff.
Mayor of Philadelphia, 1691-1776.
Commissioner and Commissary under the Dutch and Swedes.

Founders

Founder of the University of Pennsylvania, 1749.
Founder of the Philadelphia Library, 1731.
Founder of the American Philosophical Society, 1743.
Founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1752.

Assemblies, Conventions and Committees

Member of the Provincial Assembly.
Member of the Provincial Conference.
Member of Conventions prior to July 4, 1776.
Member of Congresses, 1754 and 1765.
Member of Committee of Safety appointed by Assembly, June 30, 1775, and October 19, 1775.
Member of Continental Congresses, 1774, 1775, 1776.
Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
Member of Common Council, 1701-1776.

Judiciary

Justice of the Supreme Court.
Justice of the Peace and Courts who served three or more terms.
Attorney-General.
Judge-Advocate.
Judge of the Court of the Admiralty.

Military and Naval

Member of the Board of War.
Member of the Navy Board.
Commissioned Officer of the Regular, Provincial or the Colonial Military or Naval Forces.

Papers will not be examined by the Committee unless proper authority, including chapter and page, is given.

XXI

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended only at a stated meeting of the Society. The amendment must be offered at a stated meeting and lie over until the next stated meeting.

The Recording Secretary shall cause the text of the proposed amendment to be printed and sent to each member at least ten days previous to the meeting at which said amendment is to be voted upon, and unless there is an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present, the amendment is lost.

XXII

The Seal

The seal of the Pennsylvania Society shall be a round emblem, one and seven-eighths inches in diameter, with motto, "Virtutes Majorum Filiae Conservant," between two laurel branches with stems joined by a bow of ribbon, encircled by the title, "The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America," all enclosed within a beaded marginal, with plain inner and outer lines.

Examination of Papers

In 1943, the Committee took charge of filing ancestral papers. By 1946, the interest of members in genealogical research had increased so steadily that new white entrance papers were printed, with space provided for family records and supplemental claims.

Custody of Ancestral Papers

The Committee has prepared and filed membership cards from data contained in the ancestral papers of new members; also entered records from supplemental papers, marriages, deaths, transfers, etc.; and furnished photostats of the papers whenever requested. In 1946 this Committee and that for Examination of Papers were, for a while, combined under the name of Genealogical Committee.

Preservation of Existing Records

The type of record handled by this committee is wills, deeds, commissions, old marriage licenses, and similar documents. By 1951, the long task of cross-indexing the card file of the records in their care had been completed.

Contemporaneous Records

In 1951, the Committee placed on view the ten volumes of data including the service records of the Colonial Dames during World Wars I and II, clippings from newspapers and magazines recording the activities of the Pennsylvania Society from its foundation, and obituaries of members.

Another important contribution of this Committee has been the binding, in eight volumes, of the Year Books.

Stenton Mansion

The Committee, with the help of the faithful caretakers, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel R. Johnson, has kept the house and garden in good repair and open to visitors. As the program of the Board of Education continued to include Stenton as part of the school curriculum, many young Philadelphians have been taken there and been thrilled to hear tales of Logan's lavish hospitality to the Indians, and of the house's narrow escape from burning by Red Coats. In 1945, upon the 300th Anniversary of William Penn's birth, a celebration was held at which Mr. Robert R. Logan presented to the Society an original document bearing the signatures of Penn and Logan. In 1948, a pageant was arranged, when many members of the Society wore ancestral costumes. On this occasion Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, President of the Pennsylvania Society of Miniature Painters, exhibited and lectured on her famous collection of miniatures.

On an afternoon in June, 1949, Stenton was honored by a visit and address from Governor Duff. The Governor remarked to his hostess that the house and garden had given him a feeling of

peace, rest, and beauty unsurpassed by any other spot in Pennsylvania.

The 50th Anniversary of the Society's custody of the Mansion was held on June 8th, 1950. Mrs. James Starr entertained officers of the Society, members of the Committee, and descendants of James Logan at luncheon. Mr. Charles Francis Jenkins, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, gave a reading, that riveted the attention of his audience, from unpublished letters and journals picturing life at Stenton in its early days.

Patriotic Service

The Committee continued its work with the Mothers' Clubs, principally with those organized in the Workman Place, College, St. Martha's and University House Settlements. Talks were given on Americanism, China Relief, Nutrition, First Aid, Air Raid, and Civilian Defense. Over a hundred foreign-born mothers participated at Christmas and Washington's Birthday celebrations.

The Committee furnished a double bedroom at the new United Service Club (17th and Locust Streets); distributed thousands of books, magazines, games, and victrola records to service men through the Red Cross; and entertained forty veterans from the Valley Forge Hospital. It sponsored a student trained at the Philadelphia School of Occupational Therapy and resumed the training of Indian girls as nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital — a project which had been interrupted by opportunities offered by the government during the war.

To summarize, let us use the words of one of the leaders in this branch of the Society's activities: "Briefly, the work of the Patriotic Service Committee is concerned with any project that tends to make a better citizen."

Library

In 1949, in addition to about 150 pamphlets, the books in our possession numbered 961 — all of which were catalogued and in each of which was pasted the bookplate of the Pennsylvania Society.

Historical Research

The efforts of this Committee have been expended chiefly upon the 60-year history of the Pennsylvania Society. The chairman has also prepared the Annual Reports of the Society.

Historic Activities

Three major projects were engaged in by this Committee:

First, presenting the "Mary B. H. Williams Memorial" flags every year on Flag Day, June 14th.

Second, planning the Annual Thanksgiving Service at one of the churches with a Colonial background such as Gloria Dei and St. Peter's in Philadelphia, Old St. David's at Radnor, and sometimes at Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

Third, organizing pilgrimages to places of historic interest. Among those visited, in the years 1941 to 1951 were: reconstructed Pennsbury; Daniel Boone Homestead in Berks County; Wheatland, the home of James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's only President; Washington's Crossing and the Thompson-Neely House. A cavalcade of cars led by Mr. G. Edwin Brumbaugh, architect in charge, toured through Valley Forge Park and to Pottsgrove, lately restored home of John Potts, noted ironmaster, from whom the nucleus of Pottstown took its name.

In 1946, Committee members gave short talks or readings at the conclusion of their business meetings for the purpose of refreshing their knowledge of the early history of our State.

On October 25, 1949, a hundred and twenty-two members visited the Capitol in Harrisburg, where they were greeted by Governor Duff. After a luncheon, as the guests of Mrs. Vance C. McCormick (Chairman for Dauphin County), at her country house, the Dames were entertained by Mrs. Duff at tea at the Executive Mansion.

House

The Committee for our Headquarters has been successful in overseeing the upkeep of the building and in making arrangements for the convenience of members. Bedrooms are available and a simple breakfast or tea may be ordered. Now that so many people have moved out of town to live, the large assembly room is in great demand for parties of various kinds. Thomas and Margaret McKinney, the excellent caretakers, make their home in the house and add enormously to the efficiency of the Dames by their interest in the welfare of the Society.

Headquarter's Garden

The historian of 1951 has expressed the impression our gardeners have made by their tireless work in the newly acquired plot: "The creators of our garden have planned a meeting place for friends that stirs the imagination of young and old, that causes the weary or hasty passerby on Latimer Street to pause for a glimpse of beauty and to continue on his way refreshed."

Lecture

Four or five lectures, each winter, have been well attended by members of the Society. Slides have been shown of such diverse subjects as the U. S. O. Ketchikan Club Center in Alaska and Gunston Hall, and, as mentioned in the presidents' reports, lectures given by many prominent Philadelphians.

Loan Exhibit

The war interrupted many regular activities of the Colonial Dames. No loan exhibits were held until 1950. In January, the Committee, with Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Chairman, arranged an

exhibition of "Our Little Treasures" — about 100 items, jewelry, miniatures, china, glass, fans, all before 1825.

The following year another outstanding show of articles—made in or brought to Pennsylvania before 1830 — was arranged, under the chairmanship of Miss Emily H. Bache. Over 200 objects of museum quality were displayed, among them mementos of Washington and Franklin, including the latter's chessmen.

Christmas Carols

Although listed under a separate heading for the first time in 1951, Christmas caroling had been enjoyed for many years under the auspices of the Historical Research Committee. Mrs. Alvin Afflick Parker, whose love for singing old Christmas carols was an extension of her interest in 18th century music and musical practices, had started the custom. It is still carried on in her memory and now as well for its own value to the members.

Finance and Budget

(See Annual Reports)

Hospitality

During the war years, this Committee entertained the Navy Nurses stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital. Since 1944, it has taken charge of the teas following lectures and the tea party after the Christmas Carol Service.

Publicity

The purpose of this Committee is to keep before the Society and the public the outstanding activities of the Society. Welfare and patriotic events have been emphasized, and social events noted regularly.

Entertainment

The Committee suspended activity during the war and gave its allotment to the Red Cross Fund. In 1949, it resumed holding an annual commemorative entertainment. This was a reception given at Stenton on June 2nd with Governor and Mrs. James H. Duff as guests of honor and with an address from the Governor.

On October 11th, 1949, there was a "Wishing Wall Garden Party," at Headquarters, to raise money for the new garden. In 1950 a charming ceremony to dedicate the handsome wall — designed by Frederick W. G. Peck, landscape architect — was held on May 17th, under the auspices of the Entertainment Committee. At this time Miss Katharine R. Torrence, Chairman for York County, unveiled the statue of Saint Francis. Both the statue and, moreover, a generous donation toward the wall were given by Miss Torrence in memory of her sister, Miss Josephine Meason Torrence, who was for many years Chairman of York County.

The annual entertainment for 1950 was the celebration held

at Stenton Mansion, on June 8th, in honor of the 50th anniversary of its custody by the Society. The speaker was Mr. Charles Francis Jenkins, President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Printing

Improvements in the annual reports were achieved, corrections made in the lists of members, and proofs read every summer.

Prize Essay

Details connected with the Prize Essay award have been adjusted to changed conditions, but the type of subject selected for or, of late, by the essayists, and the main purpose of the competition have remained the same from the earliest days of the Society.

Gunston Hall

This historic mansion — home of George Mason, author of Virginia's Bill of Rights — was left by Mr. Louis Hertle, who died in September, 1950, to the State of Virginia, the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America to assume the responsibility of maintaining and restoring the house. The Pennsylvania Society entered whole-heartedly into the project of the restoration of Gunston, undertaken by the National Society.

The entire membership of the National Society of the Colonial Dames was invited to the formal opening of Gunston Hall on May 12th, 1950. The speaker of the day was the Honorable Alben W. Barkley, Vice-President of the United States.

Wheatland

Interest in Wheatland, the home of President James Buchanan in Lancaster, was evinced in the renovating and furnishing of the Harriet Lane bedroom by the Pennsylvania Society. Articles originally belonging to the President's niece, Harriet Lane, have been given by members of the Buchanan family.

Illustrated Talks on Historic Pennsylvania

In 1945, a "Historic Journey through Pennsylvania" was written and illustrated by slides. There have been increasing numbers of requests for this inspiring lecture.

Educational

At the request of the Board of Education, a new committee was formed in 1947 with ideals similar to those of Patriotic Service. Its purpose was to stimulate interest in Pennsylvania history among public school children. Members of the committee have accompanied the young people from several High Schools on numerous trips to places of historic value — the most popular being Valley Forge. Much enthusiasm and aroused intellectual curiosity has been shown by the students.

Bill of Rights Day, December 15, 1950, was celebrated at Headquarters with the Hon. Robert V. Bolger as guest speaker to 150 representatives from public, private and parochial schools.

Colors

Since 1948, a special committee has had charge of bringing forward the three flags — American, National Society, and Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America — at the Stated Meetings of the Society.

Informal Teas

Organized by Mrs. Daniel M. Shewbrooks, in 1950, the Committee for the informal Tuesday afternoon gatherings reported, in May, 1951, that nine teas had been given, attended by 363 members, including some from other states, and a few non-members.

County Committees

The 1951 Annual Report lists the following County Committees:

Luzerne
Allegheny
Dauphin
Lancaster
Lackawanna
Venango
York

Through the 10-year period, 1941-1951, the activities of the County Dames have been carried over from the former period. Summarized briefly, these interests are:

Prize Essay
Americanization
Placing Tablets to mark historic events
Wheatland
Gunston Hall

Cooperation in War Work:

- Red Cross
- U. S. O. Fund
- Christmas Packages
- War Bonds
- Committee on Defense

Thus ends this necessarily short resumé of the work undertaken by the numerous committees of the Pennsylvania Society. As one chairman wrote:

> "Our Committee members made it a joy to work with them. Every member was cooperative, conscientious, efficient and painstaking."

Reading between the lines of the reports as given here, even in this condensed form, the historians feel the same could be said of all the preceding Committees and of the group that arranged the last event on our record — supposedly ending with the Annual Meeting in May but reaching a fitting climax many months later.

60th Anniversary Dinner

On December 12, 1951, a dinner to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the founding of The Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, was held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art. Attended by 240 members of our Society and their husbands, the dinner was a gala affair. The speaker of the evening was General Ulysses S. Grant, 3rd, President of the National Council for the Preservation of Historic Sites, who stressed the importance of historic shrines and urged their preservation. Mrs. Strawbridge gave a brief and beautiful address of welcome, and Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson gave us an enlightening resumé of the Society's early years. The stately foyer of the Museum, hung with the famous Widener tapestries, and filled with flower bedecked tables, was a perfect setting for the large group of our handsome and distinguished members, and created an evening which will long remain in our memories as one of the Society's important milestones.

Motto of The Pennsylvania Society

Virtutes Majorum Filiae Conservant

(The daughters preserve the virtues of the ancestors)

2250